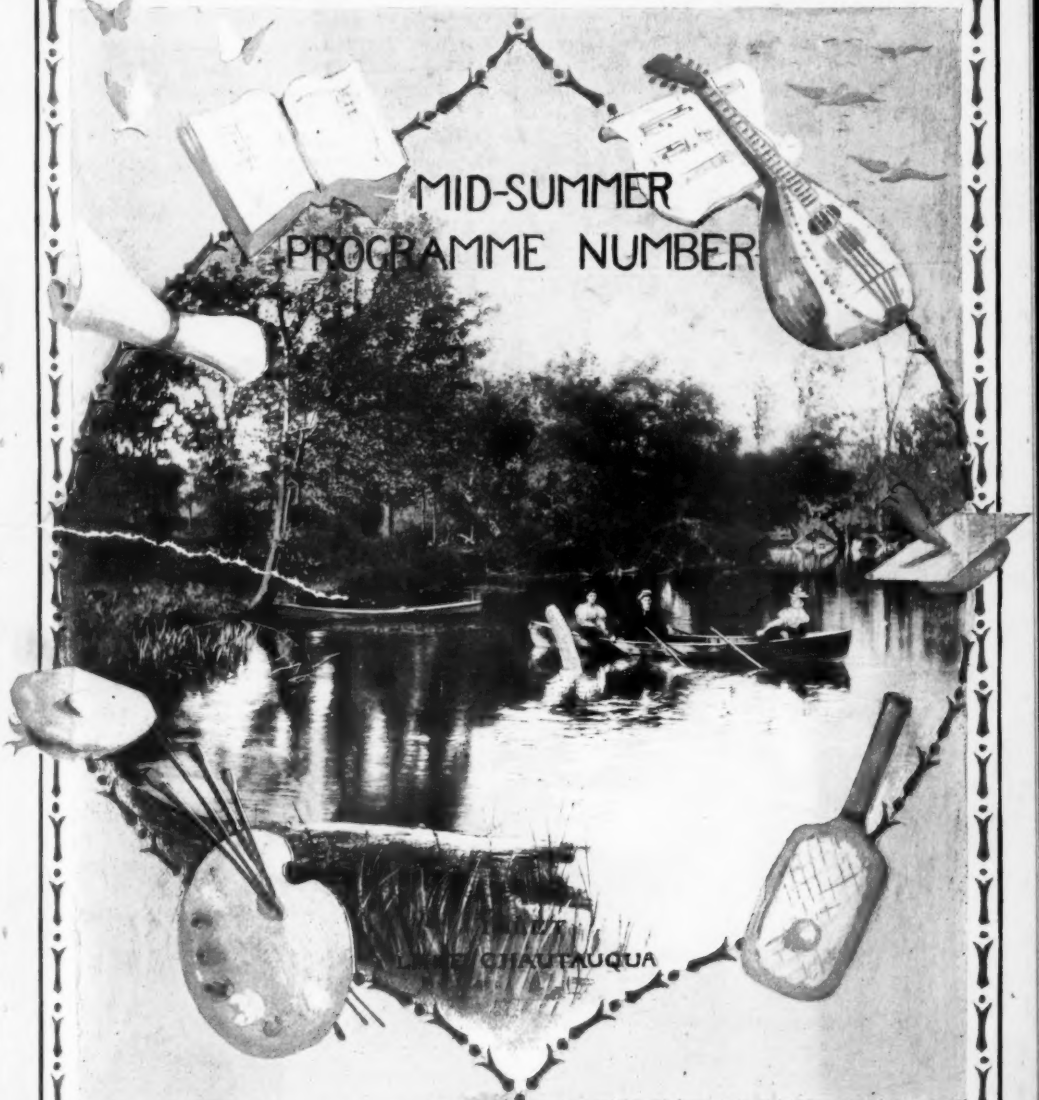


THE CHAUTAUQUAN

July 1897

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MID-SUMMER
PROGRAMME NUMBER



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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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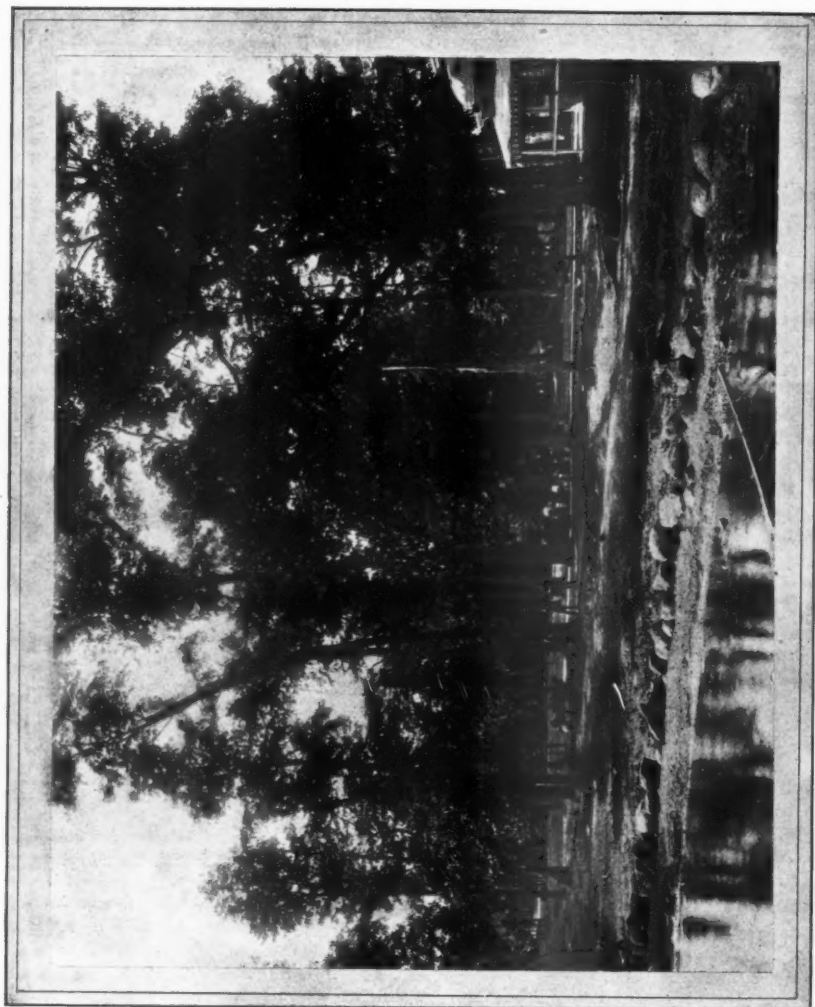
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A LAKESIDE VIEW NEAR THE HOTEL ATHENÆUM, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.



A VIEW OF THE SOUTH SHORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

See the Chautauqua Program for 1897, pp. 433-464.

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JULY, 1897.

No. 4.

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THE SEVEN CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has been termed by a famous orator and statesman "the crowning marvel of the wonders wrought by the statesmanship of America, embodying the loftiest ideas of moral and legal power." "Its judges are the high priests of justice," he continues. "No institution of human contrivance presents so many features calculated to inspire awe and veneration." The first members of the court were those who had been conspicuous in the great drama of the Revolution and in framing the Constitution. The first chief justice, though not considered a lawyer of profound learning, was a man whose

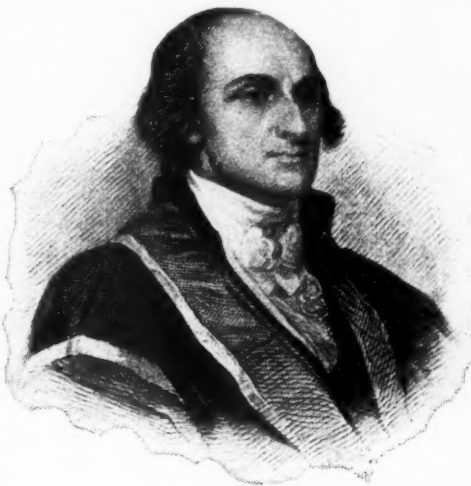
character, said Daniel Webster, was "a brilliant jewel in the sacred treasures of the nation"; and he adds, "When the spotless ermine fell upon John Jay it touched something as spotless as itself." Oliver Ellsworth was the author of our

judiciary system; John Marshall molded the Constitution into full and permanent form; Salmon P. Chase was the founder of our present fiscal system; and, aside from the monuments of law and justice that have been erected by the members of the court, many of them distinguished themselves in

oratory, statesmanship, and diplomacy. There is only one blot upon the fair record of this great tribunal, and that was left there by an infirm old man who fell a victim to his own prejudices.

In the earliest days of the republic, Congress, in imitation of the British House of Lords, exercised judicial as well as legislative functions. Ordinary

causes of litigation were tried by the colonial courts, but when there was a dispute concerning jurisdiction or conflict of judicial judgment an appeal was taken to Congress and referred to a committee for settlement. The famous controversy



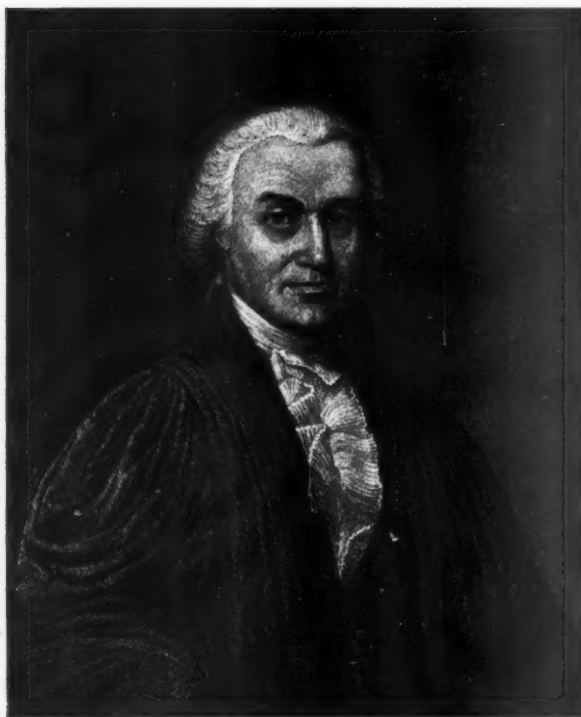
JOHN JAY.

between Pennsylvania and Virginia over what is now called Mason and Dixon's line was referred by Congress to the arbitration of a commission of venerable clergymen and learned college professors

but that did not furnish the remedy required. In 1787 James Madison wrote a letter to Washington expressing his views concerning a high court of wide jurisdiction, and later in the same year Edmund Ran-

dolph, governor of Virginia, forwarded a series of resolutions to the Constitutional Convention, signed by Washington and other leading citizens of that state, asking that a national judiciary be established and submitting a plan for the same. The governor of New Jersey followed his example, and thus the attention of the convention was invoked. The judicial article of the Constitution was prepared by a committee consisting of John Rutledge, Oliver Ellsworth, James Madison, Gouverneur Morris, and Edmund Randolph.

The first Congress under the Constitution met in New York March 4, 1789, and on the 12th of June a committee that had been charged by the Senate with the preparation of a bill "to establish judicial



OLIVER ELLSWORTH.

who knew and cared little about political controversies or territorial jealousy. Temporary courts of arbitration were often established for determining important issues, but the want of a permanent judiciary was pointed out by the statesmen of the time. One of the first was Alexander Hamilton, who declared this lack to be a grievous defect in the Articles of Confederation, and said that laws were a dead letter without courts to expound and define them.

A federal court of appeals was suggested by Washington in 1777 as a result of a dramatic exhibition of incompetency and prejudice in connection with a case that was appealed to the Continental Congress,

courts for the United States" brought in a report which was written by Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and presented by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. It was debated for seventeen days, and passed on the 17th of July, by a vote of fourteen to six, the opposition being southern men who saw in it a defiance of state rights and a subversion of state sovereignty. They held that Congress had no right to subordinate the judiciaries of the several states. There was a similar debate in the House of Representatives, but the bill was passed in September, and approved by Washington on the 24th of that month, 1789.

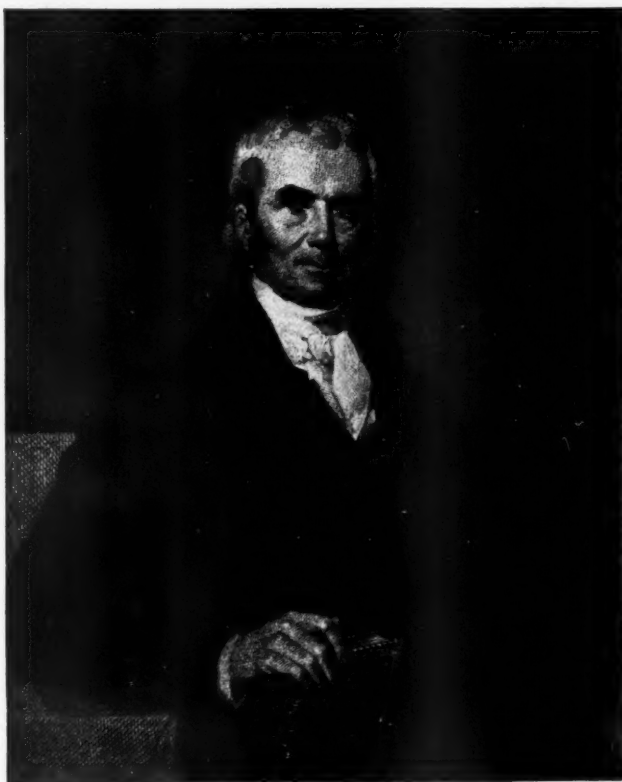
The ink was still wet upon the president's

signature when he sent to the Senate the names of the first court: John Jay, of New York, chief justice, and John Rutledge, of South Carolina, James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, William Cushing, of Massachusetts, Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland, and John Blair, of Virginia, associate justices. Two days later they were confirmed. Washington wrote each of them a wise letter of admonition and advice. He told them that the court was to be the chief pillar upon which our national government must rest; that their decisions must be such as to command public confidence and approval, their dignity must add luster to the national character, their desire must be to promote the general happiness.

The court first met in New York in the chamber of the stock exchange on the 1st of February, 1790, and organized. That evening the justices were entertained at a banquet at Fraunce's Tavern by the lawyers of New York. But not a litigant appeared at the bar. It was a court without a docket or a writ or a record, of unknown and untried powers, and undetermined jurisdiction; but, as a great man has since said, it was "a tribunal of which the ancient world could present no model, and the modern world boast no parallel, whose decrees, woven like threads of gold into the priceless and imperishable fabric of our constitutional jurisprudence, would bind in the bonds of love, liberty, and law the members of a great republic."

The court met again in April, 1790, and

Chief Justice Jay delivered an elaborate charge to a grand jury on the principles of law and morality and the meaning of the federal Constitution, but no suits were offered for trial. Again in August the court met and adjourned without a case; but when it assembled, in February, 1791, one year after organization, there were several important cases. It was then that the new court came into collision with Congress, which passed a law directing the Supreme Court to examine and report upon the claims of widows, orphans, and invalid pensioners of the Revolution, but made its decision subject to legislative approval.



JOHN MARSHALL.

This action of Congress undoubtedly arose from the knowledge that the court had existed for a year without any business to transact, and the popular opinion that

the justices ought to do something to earn their salaries, rather than from any intention of subverting their power and authority or infringing upon their constitutional prerogatives. But the court refused to comply with this law on the ground (1) that Congress could not assign it duties not defined in the Constitution, (2) that the Constitution did not authorize the national legislature to sit as a court of errors, and (3) that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was final. This was the official reply, but in a private communication the chief justice stated that, as the object of the act was benevolent and did honor to the justice and humanity of Congress, the members of the court were willing to sit as commissioners to examine and report upon pension claims; and they did so, although Associate Justice Wilson persistently refused to serve.

The next collision of the court was with President Washington during the same year, who, disturbed by the threatening appearance of public affairs, sought the opinion and advice of the court upon twenty-nine different questions, which were carefully framed and involved the duties, powers, and prerogatives of the president, the meaning and purpose of certain laws of Congress, and the proper interpretation of certain principles of international law. In a respectful letter to the president the chief justice and his asso-

ciates declined to express an opinion or give advice upon the points raised, because they believed it improper for them to anticipate any issue which might possibly thereafter be submitted for their decision, or make a decision upon any question which was not formally argued. They suggested that the attorney-general was the legal adviser of the president.

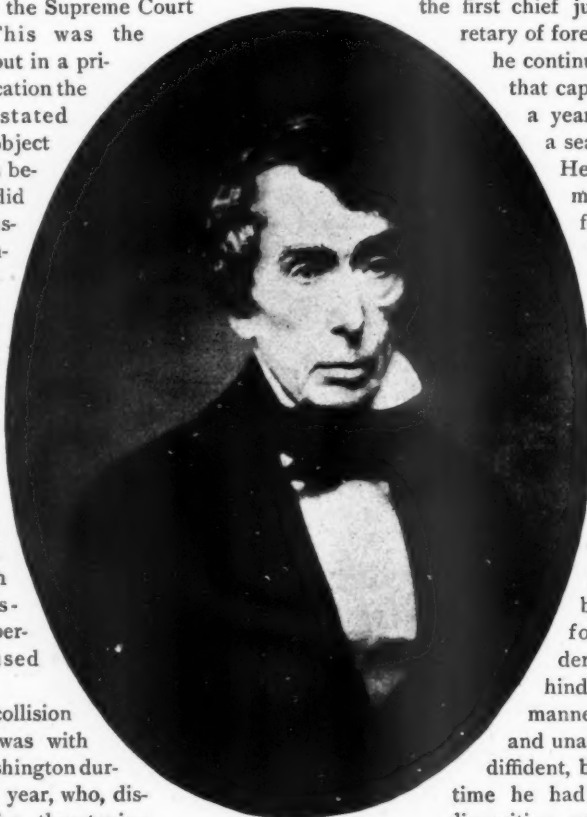
At the time of his appointment John Jay, the first chief justice, was secretary of foreign affairs, and he continued to serve in that capacity for nearly a year after he took a seat on the bench.

He was a young man, only forty-four years old.

He was six feet in height, with slender but well-formed figure, a colorless complexion, bluish black penetrating eyes, sharp nose, and pointed chin. He wore his hair brushed back from his forehead, powdered, and tied behind in a queue. His

manners were gentle and unassuming, almost diffident, but at the same time he had a determined disposition and perfect self-control. He was neither a

profound lawyer nor a brilliant speaker, but was judicious, prudent, wise, just, and conscientious. His friend Lindley Murray, who wrote our grammar, says that he was most noted for his "strong reasoning powers, comprehensive views, indefatigable industry, and firmness of mind." He wrote with great clearness and force, but without elegance of diction.



ROGER B. TANEY.

John Jay's mother came from the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan Island. His father's family were French Huguenots, who fled from the fury of persecution that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in New York, was the eighth child of a family of ten, was educated by private tutors, in a grammar school, and at Columbia College. He studied law with an ancestor of the wife of the late William H. Vanderbilt. He was one of the earliest and most active spirits of the Revolution, and with one exception the youngest member of the Continental Congress.

Jay's first fame and influence were gained by the authorship of "An Address to the People of Great Britain," which was a dignified but glowing definition of the rights and declaration of the wrongs of the colonies. He prepared also "An Address to the People of Canada" and "An Address to the Inhabitants of Ireland." He married a daughter of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey. In 1778 he was sent to Spain to borrow two millions of dollars and

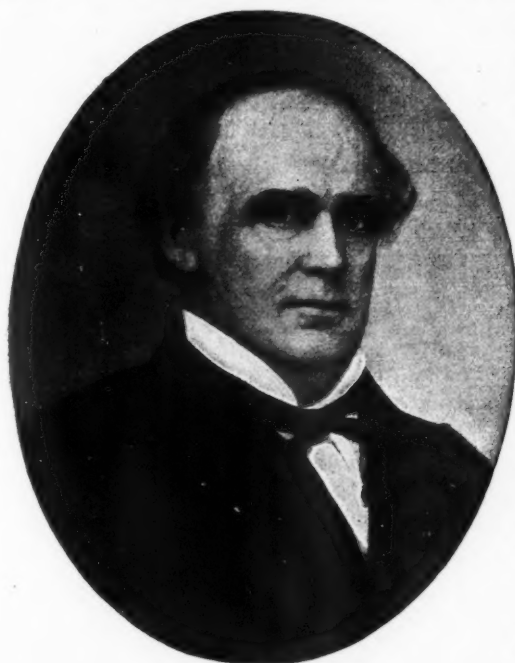


MORRISON R. WAITE.

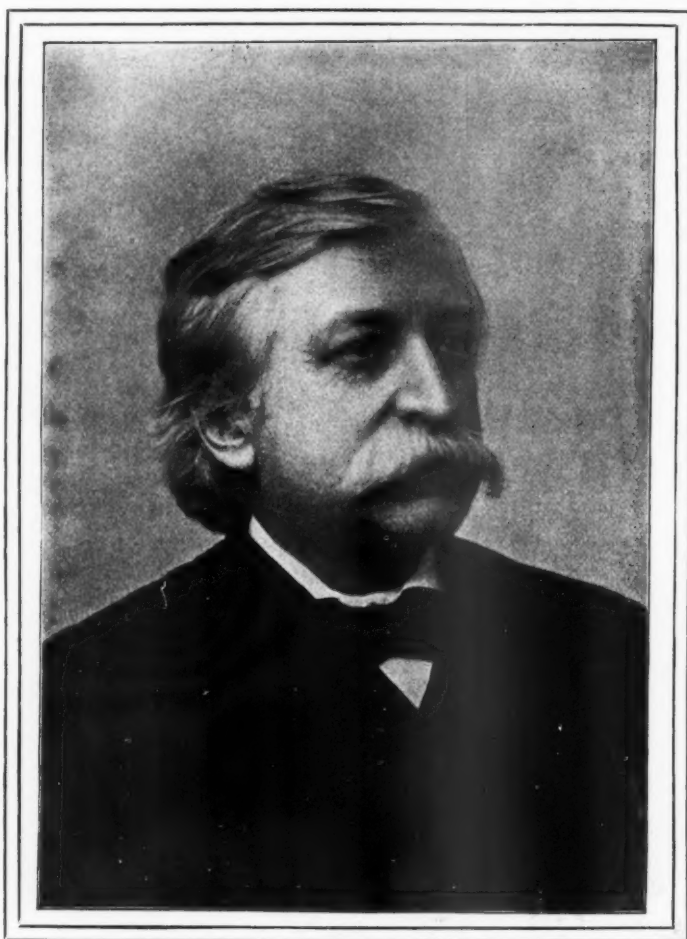
to negotiate a treaty for free commerce on the Mississippi. Afterward, with Franklin, Adams, and Laurens, he arranged the treaty of peace with Great Britain. When he came home he was made secretary of foreign affairs. In 1794, while chief justice, he was sent as a special envoy to Great Britain to negotiate a treaty, and was abroad a year. During his absence he was elected governor of New York, and upon his return resigned his robes and accepted the latter office.

Washington sent a commission to John Rutledge, but when the Senate met later his nomination was rejected, ostensibly because of an intemperate attack upon the treaty Mr. Jay had just concluded, but really because of the discovery that the mind of this illustrious patriot had become impaired.

William Cushing was then appointed, but preferred to remain as the senior associate justice, whereupon, a year later, Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, a sterling Federalist senator, of slow and ponderous intellect but impressive dignity, exalted patriotism, and inflexible will, was appointed. Judge Ellsworth was a sort of "boss" in the Senate and in his state, but he was a man of conscientious integrity and just



SALMON P. CHASE.



MELVILLE W. FULLER.

disposition. He was learned in the law and famous for his care and patience in the preparation of his cases, but as a debater he was heavy and tedious. He was a native of Connecticut, graduated at Princeton, served in the Continental Congress, was chief justice of his state, a senator, and chairman of the judiciary committee. He was one of the most important and influential members of the convention that framed the Constitution, but his name does not appear on the roll of the signers of that instrument because of his absence on account of illness. His most important work

was the framing of our present judiciary system. Mr. Webster called him "a gentleman who has left behind him, on the records of the government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence and the utmost purity and integrity." He said further: "For strength of reason, for sagacity, wisdom, and sound good sense in the conduct of affairs, for moderation of temper and general ability, it may be doubted if New England has yet produced his superior."

In 1799 Ellsworth resigned to accept the French mission, when President Adams re-appointed John Jay as chief justice, without

his previous knowledge. Mr. Jay declined, and to the amazement of his friends wrote the president a melancholy letter, in which he said: "I left the bench thoroughly convinced that under a system so defective it would not obtain the energy, weight, and dignity that was essential to its affording due support to the national government, nor acquire the public confidence and respect which, as the last resort of the justice of the nation, it should possess."

John Marshall, of Virginia, then secretary of state, was appointed chief justice in January, 1801, but continued to discharge the duties of both offices until the 4th of March following, when the Jefferson administration came into power. That, however, was not unusual. Mr. Jay held the offices of chief justice and secretary of foreign affairs simultaneously for six months or more, and was a minister to England for a year before he resigned as chief justice. Mr. Ellsworth was minister to France while chief justice, and the same year Judge Samuel Chase left the court without a quorum while he canvassed Maryland in support of Thomas Jefferson during the presidential campaign, and delivered speeches that were so intemperate as to threaten his impeachment. Up to this time the members of the bench had taken an active part in politics and political affairs, and it was left for John Marshall to lift the Supreme Court into a higher atmosphere, beyond the influence of politics and personal ambition.

The appearance of Marshall upon the bench was an epoch in the history of the United States and the history of jurisprudence. It was said of him that while others construed the acts of Congress and the articles of the Constitution, he thought law, and it was certainly his fortunate lot to crown a distinguished career in other fields of usefulness by the longest, most important, and most honorable service that was ever allowed any man in our judicial tribunals. He was a distinguished soldier, a legislator of commanding power, a patriotic statesman, an accurate and impartial historian, and a dignified and just magistrate.

Of Welsh parentage, he was born in a C—July.

village of Virginia. As a young man he was the leader of the bar of his state and his reputation was national, but curiously enough he argued only one case before the court over which he presided for so many years, and that was decided against him. He was elected to the Virginia Legislature, but had little taste for politics. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States, but declined. Washington, who was his neighbor, friend, and patron, sent him to France as an envoy, where he outwitted Talleyrand, then counted the ablest and most successful diplomatist of the age. He declined an appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court, but at the request of Washington took a seat in Congress. He was afterward secretary of war and secretary of state in the cabinet of John Adams, and while serving in the latter capacity was appointed chief justice.

The first famous decision of Justice Marshall declared that the Supreme Court had the right and power to declare an act of Congress null and void if, in its opinion, such an act was in violation of the Constitution. Until then it was a popular delusion that there was no limit to legislative power; that the two houses of Congress, as the representatives of the people, could declare the people's will on any subject to any degree, and were responsible only to the members of the commonwealth; but John Marshall denied this prerogative, and held that the Supreme Court was greater than Congress, and under the Constitution the highest and final authority of the government.

There was a profound sensation throughout the country, a stormy debate in Congress, led by John Randolph, of Virginia, and much talk of impeachment. Bills and resolutions were introduced to define and curtail the power and jurisdiction of the courts, but none of them passed and the audacious decree was finally accepted, and the principles it represents have not since been denied. Thereafter the laws of Congress were made to conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

While Marshall was chief justice more important questions were decided than dur-

ing any period of our national history, and when he died the Constitution of the United States was fully interpreted and irrevocably established. There was no effort to stretch or strain its language, but its meaning was made clear. By slow degrees John Marshall built an impregnable wall around the liberties of the people, which has since been strengthened by successive decisions of the court and has proven the bulwark and the safety of the nation. During the thirty-six years that he was chief justice 1,106 opinions were rendered, of which 519 were written by himself.

The successor of Marshall was Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, who was appointed March 15, 1836, at the age of sixty years. Unlike his predecessors he had the advantage of ample experience, and was familiar by long practice with the methods and decisions of the court. He was a man of delicate health and passionate temper, but of pure character, simple habits, and unquestioned integrity. His arguments before the court, like his decisions upon the bench, showed a profound power of analysis, lucid logic, and eloquent diction, as well as a thorough knowledge of the technicalities and intricacies of the law and practice. None of the chief justices were so well equipped for their duties.

Judge Taney won distinction at the bar when only twenty-three years old. Before he was forty he was employed in every important case in Maryland, and in all the courts of the nation. He served in the state legislature, and as attorney-general in Jackson's cabinet wrote the correspondence in the nullification conspiracy, and made the arguments in the United States Bank case. Jackson appointed him secretary of the treasury but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. He was afterward appointed associate justice and again rejected by the Senate. But, the political complexion of that body having changed on the 4th of March following, President Jackson nominated him for chief justice, and he was finally confirmed by a close vote.

While the political controversies of the day involved the integrity and assailed the

motives of Judge Taney, his decision in the Dred Scott case is the only blot upon an otherwise honorable record. Dred Scott appealed from the courts of Missouri to the Supreme Court of the United States for the freedom of himself, his wife, and his children, who had been slaves there but were removed into Illinois with their master, where slavery was not recognized. Chief Justice Taney held that Scott, being a negro, was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore had no standing in court, any more than a beast or a bird. Negroes, he argued, possessed no social or political relations, and had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. They were merchandise to be bought and sold like any other article of commerce, and he declared that such principles had been fixed and universal among civilized races.

It was known that Judge Taney had freed the slaves that he had inherited, and had never refused professional aid to negroes seeking freedom. He was moreover a man of kindly disposition, charitable, and of tender sympathy for all in distress. Therefore his decision produced the more profound sensation, and was denounced as infamous by every humane man in the North. The only explanation is that his mind was so enfeebled by age that he could not resist the influence of political controversy, and surrendered to prejudices that were inherited. That was practically the end of his career. He seldom appeared in court afterward, and heard no more important cases. For nearly two years before his death, in 1864, he was unable to endure the fatigue of sitting upon the bench, but stubbornly declined to resign or retire because he did not wish President Lincoln to appoint his successor. But fate intervened, and in 1864 Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, was appointed to succeed him.

Justice Chase, of Puritan ancestry, was born in New Hampshire. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and taught school at Washington, D. C., to support himself while he studied law with William Wirt. When he was admitted to the bar he removed to Cincinnati, and soon acquired a lucrative

Dartmouth

practice. In early life he showed a decided taste for literature, wrote much for the magazines and newspapers, and his poems show evidence of genius. His first famous case was the defense of a fugitive slave, in which he failed but gained great popularity. For years he was constantly employed in the interest of escaping slaves, and was familiarly known as "the attorney-general for runaway niggers." In 1846 he was associated with William H. Seward, who sat with him in Lincoln's cabinet fifteen years later, in testing the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law before the Supreme Court, but was unsuccessful.

In 1850 he was elected to the United States Senate, five years later was governor of Ohio, and assisted in the organization of the Republican party. In 1860 he was a candidate for the presidency when Lincoln was nominated. The following winter he was again elected to the Senate, but resigned on the day after he was sworn in, to accept a seat in Lincoln's cabinet and manage the finances of the country through the most perilous period of our history. His sagacity and ability as a financier place him beside Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris.

Justice Chase was a man of imposing presence and impressive dignity. His force of character was felt wherever he moved, and his ambition was unbounded and often conflicted with the performance of his duties. He resigned as secretary of the treasury because of differences with President Lincoln concerning the distribution of patronage, which Mr. Chase was accused of using to promote his prospects as a presidential aspirant. But a few weeks later Mr. Lincoln showed his generous disposition and his high regard for Mr. Chase by nominating him as chief justice. It has been said that from the first moment he ascended the bench he left personal and political considerations behind, and with unselfish devotion and calm deliberation viewed all questions submitted to the court with clear and concise impartiality.

In 1873, after serving nine years, Justice Chase died. Roscoe Conkling was offered

the vacancy but declined. George H. Williams, of Oregon, and Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, were rejected by the Senate, and finally President Grant nominated Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, who was promptly confirmed.

Mr. Waite was said to have been born a judge. He came from a family of judges. His father was twenty years judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut and fifteen years chief justice of the Supreme Court of that state. His grandfather served in a similar capacity, and his uncles and other relatives were upon the bench. Therefore his judicial temperament was hereditary, and those who knew him best maintained that from boyhood Mr. Waite never failed to examine both sides of a question before forming an opinion. As a young man he went to Ohio, and soon became the acknowledged leader of the bar of that state. In 1871 he represented the United States before the arbitration tribunal at Geneva, and it was his conduct of that case which led President Grant to make him chief justice. Justice Waite was a man of great modesty, which amounted almost to diffidence. He shrank from publicity, but at the same time had a firm will, a calm determination, and a temper that was never disturbed. His career upon the bench was comparatively brief, but was distinguished by many important decisions.

A few weeks after his death in 1888 President Cleveland appointed Melville Weston Fuller, of Chicago, as his successor, a native of Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School, who went West after he was admitted to the bar, and during thirty-three years of practice rose to the highest rank of his profession. Justice Fuller is a man of refined taste and literary culture. He is also distinguished for his ability to despatch business, and under his prompt and precise management the docket of the Supreme Court has been rapidly relieved of the enormous pressure it has sustained for many years. A most charming companion, he is one of the popular men in Washington, and his home is the resort of the highest circle of the capital.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

BY G. EASTMAN.

AN account of the war waged between Greece and Turkey would be imperfect without a brief sketch of the causes leading up to it. These may be dated back to the year 1866, when Austria, as a consequence of the defeat suffered by her arms at the hands of the Prussians at the battle of Sadowa, was driven out of the Germanic Confederation. From that date Austria ceased to be a German state, and the reestablishment of the kingdom of Hungary, which shortly followed, shifted the center of gravity of the newly created dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, as it has since then been styled, from Vienna to Budapest, the capital of Hungary.

It was the beginning of the movement eastward, the *Drang nach Osten*, as Prince Bismarck termed it, which he intended should make of Austria a true *Oester-reich*—an Eastern Empire. The real aim was Constantinople. The situation was accepted by the Austro-Hungarian statesmen, but reluctantly, because it meant the beginning of the active struggle with Russia, who is driving toward the same point. The question between the two countries then became one as to whether they were henceforth to regard each other as rival opponents, or whether they should come to an amicable arrangement for the division of the Sick Man's inheritance. Austria-Hungary decided to adopt the latter policy, at least to begin with, and in 1874, at the meeting of the three emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany at Rastadt, Austria agreed to accept the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina that lie between Serbia and the Adriatic, as a first instalment and compensation for her neutrality in the then intended war that was made by Russia against Turkey in 1877.

The artificially fomented insurrection in Herzegovina in 1875, and the Bulgarian massacres and the Servian war against

Turkey in 1876, were all incidents provoked to lead up to the War of 1877. The real motive for this war was the attempt of Midhat Pasha to introduce reforms and constitutional government into Turkey. A liberal and reformed administration of the Ottoman Empire, such as he contemplated, would have been a strong and efficient barrier against Austrian aggression on one side and Russian encroachment on the other. For this reason it was favored by England and France. But the dethronement of the sultan Mourad V. and the advent of the present sultan, Abdul Hamid II., to the califate ended the short-lived Ottoman parliament. A remarkable incident that occurred when it dissolved was the sturdy refusal of four of the Musulman deputies from Asia Minor to quit the chamber at the bidding of Ahmed Vefik, the president, until a regular statement was laid before them of how the taxes were spent. They were ordered out of the building and sent back to their homes under police escort.

From that time forward the disintegration of the Turkish Empire has gone steadily on. After the War of 1877 the vassal principalities of Serbia and Bulgaria became independent kingdoms; Bulgaria was constituted a vassal principality; Russia, Montenegro, and Serbia gained territory; Austria occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina after some severe fighting, and Greece subsequently received an acquisition of territory. The policy of England, which up to the Crimean War had been the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, was gradually transformed into one for the development of the subject nationalities in European Turkey into independent and federated states as a substitute—to which France adhered. This was and is opposed by those two governments that look ultimately to dominate or partition

them. This policy has been more particularly that of the Liberal party in England.

The recent massacres in Armenia, however, have changed the whole aspect of affairs, and for the moment have darkened the prospects of the developing nationalities. The impunity with which the sultan was allowed to put the Armenian question away by massacring the Armenians emboldened him to proceed to the settlement of the Cretan question in the same way. But though all Europe had failed to save the Armenian people, Greece single-handed, and all unprepared as she was, drew the sword and arrested the hand of the Turkish assassin. The independent spirit of the Greek people has made them obnoxious to those governments that are aiming at the eventual subjugation of all the Balkan and Danubian states; but the public opinion of Europe did not permit of their attacking her themselves, though the firing on the Cretans by the Russian, German, Austrian, and British ships of war showed they were willing enough to do so. There was, however, an instrument at hand with which to punish Greece for venturing to cross the path of those powers that covet Crete for themselves, for there is more than one of them. They pushed the Turk to do what some of themselves were unwilling, and others could not be trusted to do. The sultan, led astray from the real interests of himself and his people, has blindly followed the advice of his own most dangerous enemies, and sent his armies against the Greeks. So far, the political part of the question.

The scene of hostilities between the contending forces of progress and barbarism is rich in historic memories. The successive centuries that have passed since first the Greek civilization planted itself in the land of Attica, and made of Athens the intellectual and art center of the world, have witnessed the overthrow of many attempts to quench the life and the spirit of liberty that seems to be the heritage of the Hellenic race. There have been periods of history when both seemed to have been utterly and finally extinguished, but when

the moment for action came the embers emitted their flame and the spark sprang into life again. It was a young schoolmaster of Velestino, the village around which some of the severest fighting of the present war took place, who by the fire of his patriotism and genius kindled the revolution that in the beginning of the century delivered Greece from the Turk. For years the governments of Europe looked callously on while the Turk harried and ravaged the land. Rhiga, the young schoolmaster of Velestino, took refuge in Austria, by whose government he was arrested and treacherously handed over to the Turkish pasha of Belgrade, in Servia. When on the scaffold, his great physical power enabled him to burst the cords that bound his arms, and with one blow he struck the executioner dead to the ground. The next moment he himself fell lifeless, riddled by the bullets of the Turkish guard drawn up round the scaffold. On the spot where he died, in the citadel of Belgrade, there now stands a plain stone pedestal to mark the place of martyrdom of the champion of Hellenic liberty, the village schoolmaster, Rhiga of Velestino, or, as he is generally spoken of by the Greeks, Rhiga Pheræos, from Pheræ, the ancient name of Velestino.

In all Europe there is hardly a more difficult country for the movements of armies than the parts of Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, where the Greek and Turkish armies have been operating. The old Greek frontier of 1832 ran in a general way east and west from about the middle of the west coast of the Gulf of Volo along the crest of the Othrys Mountains to the northeastern corner of the Gulf of Arta, which opens on the Ionian Sea at Preveza. At the Congress of Berlin the English and French plenipotentiaries recommended to Turkey the cession of territory to Greece bounded on the north by the river Kalamas, from its mouth opposite Corfu to its source northwest of the lake of Janina, then by a line running east, north of Metzovo, across the Pindus Mountains to the head-waters of the Salambria River, the ancient Peneus, whose course it followed to the Ægean Sea.

That was in 1878. In 1880 the Greek government, growing impatient at the long-deferred fulfilment of the expectations raised at Berlin, moved the English government, of which Mr. Gladstone was then the head, to bring about, in conjunction with that of France, the settlement of the frontier question, and a conference was called at Berlin the same year.

For reasons that have never been clearly explained a radical departure was made from the line recommended by the Berlin Congress of 1878, and another substituted, beginning in Epirus at the mouth of the river Arta, running into the gulf of the same name, following the bed of the river up to the gorge in the Pindus, between Kalarytes and Syrakos, up which it was carried, south of Metzovo and across the Pindus to the Amarbes Mountains, in southern Macedonia. It then ran along the crest of these mountains to the eastern flank, where it was abruptly deflected south-east to the summit of Mount Olympus, and from there to Platamona, on the coast of the *Ægean Sea*.

The accession of territory thus given to Greece was of considerable value, and the frontier line became almost impregnable. But this constituted its defect in the eyes of the powers that had always opposed Greek expansion—Austria, Germany, and Russia. The ink of the signatures of the delegates to the Berlin Conference of 1880 was hardly dry, when the Austrian foreign office, with the connivance of the German and Russian governments, set to work to nullify their own decisions. The sultan was instigated to resist the execution of the award made to Greece, and Austrian staff officers were sent to trace out a new line in Thessaly. In 1881 the three governments mentioned procured the calling together of a conference of revision at Constantinople, and the frontier traced at Berlin the previous year was changed to a line starting from between Platamona and the mouth of the Salambria to Nezeros, then along the summit of the hills skirting the plain, north of the Salambria, behind Turnavos, on to Zarkos, whence it turned abruptly northwest to

the summit of the Pindus and joined the line running down the river Arta.

The result was a complete reversal of the military conditions on the frontier, which now favored Turkish defense or aggression, destroyed the Greek defense, and discounted heavily any aggressive efforts of the Greeks. The Greek government naturally protested and the British government was ready to support it by force had it insisted on its rights, but the threats of the German minister at Athens and the active support given the sultan induced the Greeks to forego their claim, and accept the frontier such as it was.

Having been designed to favor the Turk, it has effectively fulfilled its purpose. Through the gap at Nezeros, on the slope of Olympus, the Turks were able to force their way and eventually compel the Greeks to abandon Rapsani, which guarded their right flank. The Milouna defile, through which runs the road between Ellassona, the Turkish headquarters before the war, and Larissa, was dominated by the Turkish positions inside the frontier, and the road from Larissa by Damasi through the Reveni defile to Ellassona was dominated by the Viglia pass between Ellassona and Damasi, over the summit of the mountain of that name. The Greek defense also had the inherent vice, from a military point of view, that it was being conducted with an unfordable river in its immediate rear. The only chance of success the Greek army had was to possess itself of the northern slope of the hills between Zarkos and Nezeros, and push bands through the mountains round the Turkish flanks to operate on their communications between Ellassona and Katerina on the *Ægean*, and through the defiles on the road from Verria, on the Salonica-Monastir railway, by Servia or Serfidje, on the south side of the Vistrizta, the ancient Haliacmon, that discharges into the Gulf of Salonica about half-way between that city and Katerina.

But the Greek army besides being numerically unequal to the performance of such extensive operations was inefficiently commanded and deficient in its transport and

commissariat organization. Taking into consideration its total unpreparedness for war, it is a matter of surprise that it made as effective resistance as it did. It was almost without cavalry; the artillery was inferior in the number and caliber of its guns to that of the Turks; the infantry arm, the French Gras rifle, however, was quite as good as the Martini-Peabody with which the Turks were armed, but not, of course, equal to the theoretical value of the Mauser magazine rifle with which the later Turkish reinforcements are provided. Although the Greek soldiers on the retreat from Mati, near Milouna, to Larissa, on the Thessaly side, and from Pentepighadia to Arta in Epirus, gave way to panic, it was only what more seasoned soldiers have frequently done before now, especially when retreating in the darkness of night and hampered by crowds of terror-stricken peasants. The fighting qualities exhibited by the troops composing the brigade of General Smolenitz during the fighting at Reveni and Velestino, and the steadiness of their retreats, have been of a high order, and show the advantage of giving raw troops capable commanders instead of men possessing merely a pretentious appearance and skilled in making obeisance at courts. The same troops that retired in confusion from Pentepighadia to Arta have since redeemed their reputation at Gribovo, and demonstrated that good leading is half the battle.

Of the fighting capacity of the Turkish soldier very good evidence was given during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. When well led, fed, and clothed, there is hardly a better soldier in the world; but in all those three essentials the Turkish army is defective. It possesses a proportion of officers who have been carefully trained by German instructors, but the great majority of the officers are ignorant and uneducated. Then the men who have charge of the supply services of the army are corrupt beyond belief, with the result that the Turkish soldier is robbed in the quantity and quality of his food and clothing. The food often produces disease, and the clothing is the merest shoddy. What sustains the Turkish

soldier under his privations and in the moment of battle is his indomitable patience, the result of fatalism, and his religious belief that to die fighting for the faith insures immediate transition to the joys of paradise as depicted in the Koran of Mahomet.

In the days of the early conquests by the Turks in Europe, victory and plunder kept their fanaticism alive, but the spirit of it no longer burns with its old fire. The heavy taxation and corruption of the last twenty years of the reign of the present sultan, exceeding that of any previous period, have helped to break the spirit of the Turk. The men who were beaten by the Russians in the last war carried back to their homes a feeling that the tide in the affairs of Islam had turned, and not a few among them were ready to welcome a change that would relieve them from the incessant alarms of war and the never-ceasing visits of the tax-gatherer. Under the present sultan and the system prevailing under his rule there is no hope for the Turk.

The best thing that could happen for what is left of the Turkish Empire in Europe would be its equitable division among the independent nationalities to which its populations belong. Macedonia and Thrace are racially the heritage of Montenegro, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece. Constantinople, with the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, should be made free territory under the guarantee of Europe, and a Musulman state in Asia Minor, with its capital at Broussa, Konia, or Angora, might be created under the control of Europe; while the table-land of Armenia, endowed with autonomy, might be placed under the supervision of Russia, as Bosnia and Herzegovina have been committed to the care of Austria. The Arabs would probably, on the break-up of the present Turkish Empire, revolt and demand their autonomy, as they were preparing to do in 1878 after the Russo-Turkish War. That would lead to a change in the seat of the califate, which might be restored to Egypt and reestablished at Cairo. England's determination to hold on to Egypt has been greatly based on this prospect, for then she would have under her control the

spiritual head of the sixty millions of her Mussulman subjects in India. The general territorial rearrangements involved in these changes in the Turkish Empire would give an opportunity for the reestablishment of the ancient Jewish state, for which the time seems nearly ripe, and for which so many eminent men of the Hebrew race are looking and working. These changes are ideally the best, and the ones that would most conduce in the end to the peace of the world.

The difficulty in the way of their accomplishment is the ambition of those powers that would appropriate to themselves the lion's share of the spoil of the Turk. Another obstacle is the claims of the great financial interests that wish to dominate any settlement that may be made, without regard to the interests or wishes of the peoples concerned. A review of the whole situation, and close consideration of the tendencies of the policies of the various governments that have assumed the position of arbiters in the complications they themselves have helped to produce, do not increase the hope that what is right and just will be done. The present control of the affairs of Europe is practically in the hands of the emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria and their chancellors. Italy counts for little, and the governments of England and France are in the last resort under the control of parliaments responsible to the people. Although these three last are in the concert of Europe, as it is called, they exercise the

least influence in it, because they are divided in interest and are responsible for the use of the forces of which they dispose.

The key of the whole situation lies in the continued occupation of Egypt by England, in violation of her successive pledges to Europe. While she continues to hold that country under the conditions she does, and with the intention avowed by the leading men now at the head of English affairs of keeping all the benefits to be derived from that occupation for herself, her hands are tied. Contrary to the real interest of England, the Greek fleet has been prevented from availing itself of the opportunities that presented themselves by sea to help the Greek army, by destroying the Turkish communications along the coast of Thrace by the Salonica-Constantinople railway. Greece is being sacrificed, and the freedom of the liberated nationalities of the Balkans imperiled, that a temporary peace that is no peace may be preserved. Meanwhile, in the pretended interest of this false peace the governments of the nations of Europe are arming to the teeth, and even in their so-called concert they are searching out the weak places in each others' armor, at which the stronger may strike when the weaker is off his guard. It is no wonder that the peoples, oppressed by armaments and taxation, are seeking to escape from impossible conditions, and that thoughtful men are praying for the coming of a Messiah to bring peace and prosperity to the troubled world.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

[July 4.]

THERE is an apparent inequality in the bestowal of spiritual blessings.

In the life of the soul as well as of the body it seems that much is given to one and little to another. Some men are born very close to the kingdom of heaven and powerfully drawn by unseen hands to enter its happy precincts. Other men are born far away from the gates of light, and

it looks to us as if all the influences of their life were hindrances rather than helps to holiness.

Is God arbitrary, is God partial, is God unjust? Does he bless some of his children and leave the rest under an irremediable curse without a single reason which can be exhibited to human faith and justified in perfect love? In the last and highest realm of life, the realm of the spirit, does he make

it more blessed to receive than to give, and exercise his sovereignty in favoritism, and establish heaven as a kingdom of infinite and eternal and inexplicable inequality?

It is an idle thing to answer this question by an appeal to God's absolute right to dispose of all his creatures as he will. For the very essence of true religion is the faith that he is such a God that he wills to dispose of all his creatures wisely and fairly and in perfect love.

It is an idle thing to answer this question by saying that God is under no obligation to be good to everybody, and therefore that he may be good to whomsoever he pleases. The idea of an irresponsible God is a moral mockery. Poisonous doubt exhales from it as malaria from a swamp. To teach that all men are God's debtors, and that therefore it is right for him to remit the debt of one man, and to exact the penalty from another to the last farthing, is to teach what is logically true and morally false. Our hearts recoil from such a doctrine. If God has made us, and made us spiritual paupers, utterly incapable of anything good, we are not his debtors. Jesus teaches us that God asks of us only to give as freely as we have received.

It is an idle thing to answer this question by an appeal to ignorance, and to say that God elects some men to be saved and leaves the rest of mankind to be lost, simply for his own unsearchable and inexplicable glory. For God's glory, as revealed by religion, is identical with his goodness. Faith, true and joyful and uplifting faith, answers only to a Gospel which makes that identity more clear and luminous, and shows that the divine election in the realm of grace is perfectly consistent with that wide and deep love wherewith God so loved the whole world that he sent his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

Now it is because men have forgotten this that they have found no answer, or a false and misleading answer, to the problem of inequality in the spiritual world. It is because they have torn the doctrine of election from its roots in the divine love, and

petrified it with unholy logic, that it has lost its beauty, its perfume, its power of fruitfulness to everlasting life. We must go back from the dead skeleton as it is preserved in the museum of theology to the living plant as it blossoms in the field of the Bible. We must go back of Jonathan Edwards, and back of John Calvin, and back of Augustine, to St. Paul, and see how, under his hand, all the mysterious facts of election, as they are unfolded in human history, break into flower at last in the splendid faith that "God hath shut up all unto disobedience that he might have mercy upon all." We must go still farther back, to Christ, and learn from him that election is simply the way in which God uses his chosen ones to bless the world—the divine process by which the good seed is sown and scattered far and wide and the heavenly harvest multiplied a thousandfold. "I elected you," he says to his disciples and to us, "I elected you, and appointed you, that ye should go and bear fruit, and that your fruit should abide."

[July 11.]

CHRIST'S doctrine of election is a living, fragrant, fruitful doctrine. It is the most beautiful thing in Christianity. It is the very core and substance of the Gospel, translated from the heart of God into the life of man. It is the supreme truth in the revelation of an all-glorious love; the truth that God chooses men not to be saved alone, but to be saved by saving others, and that the greatest in the kingdom of heaven is he who is most truly the servant of all.

Is not this true of Christ himself? He is the great example of what it means to be elect. He is the beloved Son in whom the Father is well pleased. And he says, "Behold, I am in the midst of you as he that serveth." Service was the joy and crown of his life. Service was the refreshment and the strength of his soul.

Was not this the lesson that he was always teaching them by practice and by precept, that they must be like him if they would belong to him, that they must share his service if they would share his election?

"I have appeared unto thee for this purpose," he said to Saul, "to make thee a servant (*ὁπηρέτης*, a rower in the ship), and a witness both of those things which thou hast seen and of the things in which I will appear unto thee." The vision of Christ is the call to service. And if Paul had not been obedient to the heavenly vision could Saul have made his calling and election sure? But he answered it with a noble faith. "It pleased God to reveal his Son in me in order that I might preach him among the nations." Henceforward, wherever he might be, among his friends in Cilicia, in the dungeon at Philippi, on the doomed vessel drifting across the storm-tossed Adriatic, in the loneliness of his Roman prison, this was the one object of his life, to be a faithful servant of Christ, and therefore, as Christ was, a faithful servant of mankind.

How can we interpret Christ's parables without this truth? The parables of the pounds and the talents are both pictures of election to service. They both exhibit the sovereignty of God in distributing his gifts; they both turn upon the idea of man's accountability for receiving and using them; and they both declare that the reward will be proportioned to fidelity in serving. The nature and meaning of this is explained by Christ in his great description of the judgment, which immediately follows the parable of the talents in St. Matthew's gospel. Many of those who have known him will be rejected at last because they have not served their fellow men. Many of those who have not known him will be accepted because they have ministered lovingly, though ignorantly, to the wants and sorrows of the world. Service is the key-note of the heavenly kingdom, and he who will not strike that note shall have no part in the music. The king in the parable of the wedding feast chose and called his servants, not to sit down at ease in the palace, but to go out into the highways and bid every one that they met to come to the marriage. And if one of those servants had neglected his master's business, and sat down on the steps of the palace or walked pleasantly in

the garden until the supper was ready, do you suppose that he would have found a place or a welcome at the feast? His soul would have stood naked and ashamed without the wedding-garment of love. For this is the nature of God's kingdom, that a selfish religion absolutely unfits a man from entering or enjoying it. Its gate is so strangely strait that a man cannot pass through it if he desires and tries to come alone; but if he will bring others with him, it is wide enough and to spare.

Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul,
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;
While he who walks in love may wander far,
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are.

[*July 18.*]

How wonderfully all this comes out in the great intercessory prayer of Christ at the Last Supper. That prayer is the last and highest utterance of the love wherewith Christ, having loved his own which were in the world, loved them unto the end. He prays for his chosen ones: "I pray for them; I pray not for the world but for those whom thou hast given me." "Holy Father, keep them in thy name which thou hast given me, that they may be one even as we are. For their sakes I consecrate myself, that they themselves also may be consecrated in truth. Neither for these only do I pray, but for them also that believe on me through their word; that they may all be one, even as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us; that the world may believe that thou didst send me." How the prayer rises, like some celestial music, through all the interwoven notes of different fellowships, the fellowship of the Father with the Son, the fellowship of the Master with the disciples, the fellowship of the disciples with each other, until at last it strikes the grand chord of universal love. Not for the world Christ prays, but for the disciples in the world, in order that they may pray for the world, and serve the world, and draw the world to faith in him.

And so, in truth, while he prays thus for his disciples, he does pray for the whole world. Circle beyond circle, orb beyond

orb, like waves upon water, like light from the sun, the prayer, the faith, the consecrating power spread from that upper room until they embrace all mankind in the sweep of the divine intercession. The special, personal, elective love of Christ for his own is not exclusive; it is magnificently and illimitably inclusive. He loved his disciples into loving their fellow men. He lifted them into union with God; but he did not lift them out of union with the world, and every tie that bound them to humanity, every friendship, every link of human intercourse, was to be a channel for the grace of God that bringeth salvation, that it might appear to all men.

This is Christ's ideal: a radiating Gospel; a kingdom of overflowing, conquering love; a church that is elected to be a means of blessing the human race. This ideal is the very nerve of Christian missions, at home and abroad, the effort to preach the Gospel to every creature, not merely because the world needs to receive it, but because the church will be rejected and lost unless she gives it. 'Tis not so much a question for us whether any of our fellow men can be saved without Christianity. The question is whether we can be saved if we are willing to keep our Christianity to ourselves. And the answer is, No! The only religion that can really do anything for me is the religion that makes me want to do something for you. The missionary enterprise is not the church's afterthought. It is Christ's forethought. It is not secondary and optional. It is primary and vital. Christ has put it into the very heart of his Gospel. We cannot really see him, or know him, or love him, unless we see and know and love his ideal for us, the ideal which is embodied in the law of election to service.

For this reason the spirit of missions has always been the saving and purifying power of the Christian brotherhood. Whenever and wherever this ideal has shined clear and strong, it has revealed the figure of the Christ more simply and brightly to his disciples, and guided their feet more closely in the way of peace and joy and love.

In the first century it was the spirit of

foreign missions that saved the church from the bondage of Jewish formalism. Paul and his companions could not live without telling the world that Christ Jesus came to seek and save the lost—lost nations as well as lost souls. The heat of that desire burned up the fetters of bigotry like ropes of straw. The Gospel could not be preached to all men as a form of Judaism. But the Gospel must be preached to all men. Therefore it could not be a form of Judaism. The argument was irresistible. It was the missionary spirit that made the Emancipation Proclamation of Christianity.

[July 25.]

In the Dark Ages the heart of religion was kept beating by the missionary zeal and efforts of such men as St. Patrick, and St. Augustine, and Columba, and Aiden, and Boniface, and Anskar, who brought the Gospel to our own fierce ancestors in the northern parts of Europe and wild islands of the sea. In the Middle Ages it was the men who founded the great missionary orders, St. Francis and St. Dominic, who did most to revive the faith and purify the life of the church. And when the Reformation had lost its first high impulse, and sunken into the slough of dogmatism; when the Protestant churches had become entangled in political rivalries and theological controversies, while the hosts of philosophic infidelity and practical godlessness were sweeping in apparent triumph over Europe and America, it was the spirit of foreign missions that sounded the reveille to the Christian world, and lit the signal fire of a new era—an era of simpler creed, more militant hope, and broader love—an era of the Christianity of Christ. The desire of preaching the Gospel to every creature has drawn the church back from her bewilderments and sophistications closer to the simplicity that is in Christ, and so closer to that divine ideal of Christian unity in which all believers shall be one in him. You cannot preach a complicated Gospel, an abstract Gospel, to every creature. You cannot preach a Gospel that is cast in an inflexible mold of thought, like Calvinism,

or Arminianism, or Lutheranism, to every creature. It will not fit. But the Gospel, the only Gospel which is divine, must be preached to every creature. Therefore, these molds and forms cannot be an essential part of it. And so we work our way back toward that pure, clear, living message which Paul carried over from Asia to Europe, the good news that God is in Christ, reconciling the world to himself.

This is the Gospel for an age of doubt, and for all ages wherein men sin and suffer, question and despair, thirst after righteousness, and long for heaven. There are a thousand ways of preaching it, with lips and lives, in words and deeds; and all of them are good, provided only the preacher sets his whole manhood earnestly and loyally to his great task of bringing home the truth as it is in Jesus to the needs of his brother men. The forms of Christian preaching are manifold. The spirit is one and the same. New illustrations and arguments and applications must be found for every age and every race. But the truth to be illuminated and applied is as changeless as Jesus Christ himself, in whose words it is uttered and in whose life it is incarnate, once and forever. The types of pulpit eloquence are as different as the characters and languages of men. But all of them are vain and worthless as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, unless they speak directly and personally and joyfully of that divine love which is revealed in Christ in order that all who will believe in it may be saved from doubt and sin and

selfishness in the everlasting kingdom of the loving God.

This is the Gospel which began to shine through the shadows of this earth at Bethlehem, where the Son of God became the child of Mary, and was manifested in perfect splendor on Calvary, where the Good Shepherd laid down his life for his sheep. For eighteen centuries this simple, personal, consistent Gospel has been the leading light of the best desires and hopes and efforts of humanity. It is the one bright star that shines, serene and steady, through the confusion of our perplexed, struggling, doubting age. He who sees that star sees God. He who follows that star shall never perish.

Let us not miss the meaning of Christianity as it comes to us and claims us. We are chosen, we are called, not to die and be saved, but to live and save others. The promise of Christ is a task and a reward. For us there is a place in the army of God, a mansion in the heaven of peace, a crown in the hall of victory. But whether we shall fill that place and dwell in that mansion and wear that crown depends upon our willingness to deny ourselves and take up our cross and follow Jesus. We must enter into life by giving ourselves to the living Christ, who unveils the love of the Father in a human life, and calls us with divine authority to submit our liberty to God's sovereignty, in blessed and immortal service to our fellow men for Christ's sake.—
Henry Van Dyke, D.D., Pastor of The Brick Church in New York.

"AMERICAN HIGHWAYS."*

BY CHARLES A. BELL.

IN the earlier days of our country, when gaining a livelihood was a problem almost beyond the occasional settler's powers of solution, rude, well-nigh impassable highways were to be condoned; and where similar conditions exist to-day slight

hope of speedily bettering the means of communication can be indulged. But in the now populous districts of our land, little excuse can be made for the streams of mud or lines of ruts and rocks, denominated roads, which are in many places the only avenues of commerce.

Fortunately public opinion is becoming

* *American Highways.* By Professor Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. 300 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.

aroused on this subject, and a movement for the betterment of our highways is making itself felt. At this stage wise direction is of the utmost importance, lest public funds be wasted and popular discouragement ensue. Realizing this, Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University has prepared a work on "American Highways" calculated to do much toward giving intelligent guidance to the new impulse.

Professor Shaler is eminently fitted for the production of such a work. As the official head of the Lawrence Scientific School, the first institution in this country to include road-making in its curriculum, and as a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, he has had opportunities to study the question from both its theoretical and practical sides. His book is a work dealing with the problems of country roads, rather than city streets, and is intended not for the engineer but for the general American public, upon whom rests the responsibility of bringing about the improvement needed.

Professor Shaler's suggestions are so opportune that a *résumé* of his book is here given.

The work opens with a general history of road-building. The Roman highways are of course taken as the best early example of the art, but they, according to Professor Shaler, are far from indicating a high degree of skill; only their brutal massiveness has enabled them to resist the wear of centuries. Their invariable features were a foundation of large stones and a layer of cement at a higher level. Beyond this partial recognition of the solidity afforded by stone foundations and the importance of keeping the road dry, there appear no traces of engineering skill.

Through the Middle Ages all interest in road-making died out, and it was not revived until well into our modern days. The first pronounced step in advance was made in France under Napoleon I., who gave an impulse to highway improvement which has resulted, since his death, in the present admirable French system. The movement toward the betterment of social and economic conditions which swept over Europe early in the

present century affected other countries besides France, and together with the military motive led to an improvement of transportation routes in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and England.

The modern engineers approached the problem before them feeling the importance of a sound theory supported by carefully gauged experience. They noted that broken bits of stone, placed upon a road to a depth of several inches, when traversed by wheels soon become compacted into a solid mass. The pavement thus becomes like a slab of tolerably solid rock, through which the wheels will not break until the sheet is worn thin. The use of broken stone in a reckoned minimum thickness upon a well-shaped road-bed was begun by the French engineer Tresaguet, about 1764. His method of construction resembled the Roman. The foundation of the road was made of large pieces of rock set closely together; the projecting points were broken off and the interspaces filled with smaller pieces. This foundation was covered with small fragments.

Telford, a Scotchman, modified this system by arranging the foundation so that it would have an arched form following the curve to be given to the road's surface, and by substituting for the thin top layer of small fragments a half-foot depth of broken bits less than two and a half inches in diameter. Both Tresaguet and Telford clung to the Roman idea that a foundation of large stones was necessary to support the upper layer. It remained for Macadam, a fellow countryman and contemporary of Telford, to show the sufficiency of the broken stone to maintain itself wherever the undersoil is not soft clay so placed that it readily becomes mud. Macadam overestimated the sufficiency of the layer of stone in cases of clay foundations, but his work constitutes, according to Professor Shaler, one of the most far-reaching inventions ever made in relation to wheeled ways. The best modern practice combines the methods of Macadam and those of the Roman type, using the foundation of stone blocks firmly wedged together only where the under earth is of unstable nature.

In treating of early American roads, Professor Shaler shows how the difficulties under which the colonists labored have affected our highways even down to the present day. When the English settlements in North America were formed, road-building in the mother country was in the low state to which the Middle Ages had brought it. Hence the settlers had no helpful traditions to guide them even had pecuniary resources been at their command, and they accepted as inevitable roads of such low grade that they have proved the greatest possible hindrance to the material and social welfare of the land. Among the traditions inherited from the Old World in matters concerning road-making, says Professor Shaler, none has proved more disastrous than that remnant of feudalism commonly known as working out the road tax. To quote his exact words, "It has bred, in a systematic manner, a shiftless method of work; it has led our people to look upon road-building as a nuisance." Our own observation of the workings of this system leads us to indorse Professor Shaler's view.

But the greatest hindrances to the development of American roads, in the professor's opinion, arise first from our system of government, which has not provided authorities competent to organize and control the construction and maintenance of roads, and second from the character of the climate, topography, soil, and underlying rocks in the various parts of the United States. Climatal action upon highways is especially severe in America. Our heavy rains wash out the dust which binds the stones together and remove pieces of rock, thus occasioning more rapid wearing of the road-bed than occurs in the Old World, where the rains usually come gently. The difference in rainfall, also, makes the cost of providing and keeping up ditches heavier with us, and the same cause, together with the effect of alternate freezing and thawing, so common in our Northern States, adds to the expense of underdrainage. Then, too, the winds, acting in conjunction with our long-continued droughts, do much damage by interfering with the cementing action of

the dust. These differences in the climatal conditions of the Old and New Worlds require that care be exercised in adopting methods here that have proved successful beyond the Atlantic.

The character of the under materials of a country affects the problem of road construction, both as to the nature of the foundation and the sources of supply of the material to be used. Where the hardened way can be laid upon a base holding but little water, the problem is comparatively simple. Where, however, as is often the case, the foundation is of plastic clay, muck, or yielding sand, the precautions to be taken add much to the cost of construction. Whenever the soil is deep and therefore fertile, because such a deep soil means a considerable proportion of clay and a ready penetration of water into it, road-making is usually costly, for some foundation has to be laid to prevent the surface stone or gravel from working down into the bed.

The topography of a country deeply affects the cost of road-building and requires peculiar skill in locating a road. The line adopted should have a grade sufficient to carry off the water from the surface and ditches, and the grades should be so varied that the draught animals will not have a uniform burden. It is highly desirable, moreover, that the main way be so placed that the auxiliary ways may, as far as possible, slope toward it. The great variety in the topography of the country increases the difficulty of formulating general rules for the road master's use. In regions affected by glacial action the surface is generally so broken and the underlying rocks so extremely variable that great care is required in placing the roads.

In laying out the road, account must also be taken of the existent or prospective development of the section. In this as in other matters is seen the importance of discretion on the part of the road master. Another point of equal importance with those already named is the adjustment of the way so that the materials to be used in its construction and maintenance may be obtained at the least possible expense.

Two general methods are followed in the location of American roads: one is to keep the routes on the elevated lands between the main streams, the other is to place them in the valleys. The divide roads have the advantage of dry foundations and escape the cost of dealing with streams in their ordinary or in their flood stage. They can, besides, usually be made more direct. Their great disadvantage is that they almost always necessitate a large amount of up-hill transportation over poorer roads, from farms along the way. They are apt, too, in times of drought to become exceedingly dry and to lack water supply for beasts of burden. Professor Shaler gives the general rule for the location of highways, that where the valleys are narrow and the uplands broad the roads had best be organized in relation to the divides; but where, as in the greater part of the country, the divides are narrow and most of the culture is on the slopes, the roads had best be planned in the bottoms of the valleys, or, if these are much subject to inundation, on the slopes above the flood plain.

The nature and distribution of road materials and their methods of use are treated by Professor Shaler in an especially valuable chapter. Those generally and extensively available he arranges in the order of their useful qualities, as follows: trap, syenite, granite, chert, non-crystalline limestone, mica schist, quartz. A short sketch of each of these varieties is given, stating where it is found and its value as a road material. Gravel, shells, paving-brick clays, and other road materials are also commented upon. Following this chapter is a brief one upon methods of testing road materials, in which it is stated that at least five years' wear is necessary to test the material on a road considerably traveled.

The problem of the governmental relations of roads presents many difficulties which the author recognizes and treats in a reasonable way. He calls attention to the fact that the best roads have been made only with large authority lodged in the hands of some central administration, as in Rome and France. Our system of local

management of highways he deems incapable of bringing about the best results. He does not advocate national interference, but thinks the matter may well fall within the province of state administration, and recommends the plan followed by Massachusetts.

In that state, in 1892, a commission, of which Professor Shaler was a member, was appointed by the legislature to take account of the condition of the country roads. This commission's report led to the passage of a bill whereby a commission appointed under the act is empowered to accept as state roads the more important rural ways of the commonwealth. In order to preserve the right of the local organizations to control their own affairs, the commission cannot consider the acceptance of a road unless petitioned to do so by the local administration. But the board is not compelled to accept any way unless, in its opinion, public convenience and necessity demand it. In all cases, the town whose road is accepted is permitted and encouraged to take the contract of doing the work upon it, under the direction of a resident engineer appointed by the commission. Most of the towns, thus far, have availed themselves of this opportunity, with the result that their citizens have learned how a road should be built, and the evils of importing alien labor have been avoided. The state bears three fourths of the expense, while the remaining fourth is taxed upon the counties, with the provision for repayment distributed over a term of years.

When Professor Shaler wrote, late in 1896, the state had accepted seventy roads, all but two of which had been rebuilt with broken stone and with Telford foundations where necessary. The commission has aimed to distribute its constructions over the state with regard to the various needs. While endeavoring to better the roads already important, it has also attempted to place good roads where latent resources are to be developed. As it has accepted the most defective of the important ways, the expense of the eighty miles already built, about \$700,000, has probably been greater than it will be for future roads.

Two chapters of Professor Shaler's work

are devoted to practical directions for building country roads on various scales of cost, with the kinds of material accessible in different parts of the county. He urges the employment of the most successful highway engineer obtainable and the selection of intelligent road masters who may in time learn to avoid the principal errors incident to the work. The line should be laid out by accurate surveys, the grades carefully planned, the proper width of the road determined, and some system of adequate drainage adopted.

The next stage is to consider the form and construction of the hardened way. As firm a bed as possible should be secured and its surface shaped to conform as nearly as may be to the form the road will have when completed. For the hardening either gravel or broken stone may be used. Gravel is cheaper than stone and may sometimes be used to advantage where the road is not to endure heavy travel. If stone is used, only such as will wear for a number of years should be selected. The first layer of stone placed upon the road-bed should be about six inches deep and of fragments from one and a fourth to two and a half inches in diameter. This layer should be rolled until it is reduced to about four inches depth and a second layer of three inches should then be added, composed of pieces from one half to one and a fourth inches in diameter. This layer should be rolled and sprinkled several times. Where the stone used is rather soft it is sometimes desirable to employ three layers instead of two.

The wise selection of machines for road-making Professor Shaler considers of great importance. The ordinary road-machine which scrapes out the contents of the ditches and throws it into the road he considers productive of more harm than good. Its only helpful feature is that it provides cheap though temporary ditches. The same result could be obtained with ordinary tools while the materials from the ditches were cast away from the road instead of upon it. The wheeled scraper, a contrivance by which earth, lifted into a scoop by a scraper, can be elevated from the ground and borne on

wheels, the professor considers a very useful instrument.

As to the cost of road-making, it can be determined accurately only by experiment in the locality where road improvement is contemplated. Yet the average cost of the ways built by the Massachusetts Highway Commission may be taken as a basis for an estimate. This has been about \$9,000 per mile, but the roads have been so well built that Professor Shaler thinks they will be likely to wear, with little costly mending, for fifteen years.

Repeatedly throughout the book, attention is called to the need in this country of extending knowledge concerning road-building, and the especial importance of educating efficient road engineers. The training for this field of duty should, in Professor Shaler's opinion, be the same as that required for any other department of engineering, and to this should be added some knowledge of climatology, and special teaching as to properties of rocks and the nature of surface deposits of the earth. This work might well be done by the large engineering schools of the country. Although present opportunities would not warrant the making a specialty of this branch alone, Professor Shaler prophesies that within ten years competent road surveyors will be in greater demand than any other class of engineers. While awaiting the development of a body of well-trained engineers, it is urged that we should do our utmost to improve the training of those already in charge of our roads, and the opinion is expressed that great good could be done by holding annual conventions of road superintendents, at which lectures and practical illustrations were given.

In addition to the suggestions here outlined Professor Shaler's book offers much of interest. It concludes with appendices giving in full the Massachusetts legislative acts relating to state highways, tables showing the relative values of various kinds of stone and the contract prices on state roads in Massachusetts, and a list of important works on highway construction.

A TOUR AROUND CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

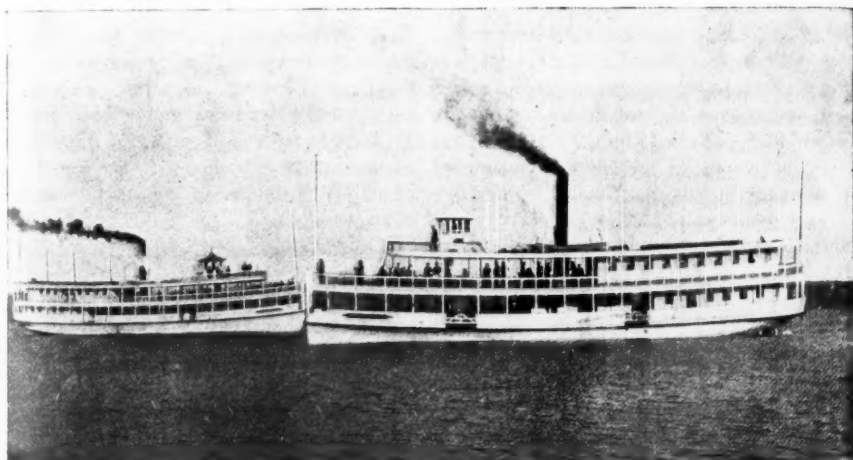
BY THEODORE L. FLOOD.

THE topography of Chautauqua Lake is a study for the writer of a romance.

The shore-lines of twenty miles on either side of the lake mark the base of hills of varying heights, and define inlets, bays, projections of land, and in some places marshes, but very seldom preserve a straight line for any distance. Nature is fertile in her plans and full of resources in geological formations. The chemist finds a body of exceptionally pure water, sufficient in quantity to supply the population of Greater New York, and fed by thousands of springs. The lake

Meadville, Pa., present an interesting study in the evolution of its orthography. It appears on an early French map as Schatacain. In 1755 it was spelled Jadaxque, while Governor Pownall's map of the next year modifies this to Jadachque. In the year 1791 it had taken on the form Chataughque, and from this it was an easy step to its present spelling, Chautauqua.

There have been handed down to this generation reminiscences of such varied interest about the Indians in their hunting and in their wars on these shores, and about



STEAMERS ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

is never dry or even low, and the uninterrupted flow of these springs for hundreds of years made the lake a favorite haunt of the red man before a white man ever beheld its beauty. Elevated sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, its altitude provides a twin supply of pure air and pure water.

The name Chautauqua is derived from the Indian language and is said to mean "foggy place." Maps among the Pennsylvania archives in the public library of D—July.

the early French and American settlers, that a glance over the stories is like viewing the scenes of a vast drama. It is singular that only the fisherman and the hunter plied their oars in these waters till about twenty-five years ago. Even the Methodists, with their proclivities for camp-meetings, did not learn of the enchantments of these shores adorned with groves and beautiful fields. To be sure they held a camp-meeting at what was once known as Fair Point, now called Chautauqua, but it



THE PIER AND OUTLET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

was not one of the great camp-meeting groves of this people. It had a feeble life and did not take a strong hold upon the population in the surrounding country. The lake was too far from the great centers of population. Steamboat accommodations were limited. The people had too little leisure and not much money. The times were not propitious for the development of an open-air meeting. The last twenty-five years have changed all this in the region of Chautauqua Lake.

Jamestown, once known as Ellicott, at the foot of the lake, is a well-located city with about twenty thousand inhabitants. Here the people know how to live. Their water supply from the lake, natural gas for fuel, good sewerage, streets that are brick-paved, lighted with electricity, and traversed with an electric railway, offer their inducements to a large manufacturing population, and make of the town a charming point for campers and summer tourists of the lake to visit for recreation and shopping.

This was the home of Reuben E. Fenton, when he was congressman, governor of New

York, and United States senator. He was the chief citizen of the town in his day and only lost his political power when President Grant transferred the federal patronage of the state from him to Senator Conkling. Governor Fenton died a few years since, while sitting in a chair in the private office of the First National Bank of Jamestown, of which he was president. He was a man of singular urbanity of manner. His polit-



THE PRENDERGAST LIBRARY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

ical enemy could abuse him one day, traduce him, work against him, vote against him, and the next morning the governor could shake hands with him on the street and inquire in the most sympathetic manner about his wife, children, and friends, and talk in-

terestedly with him about his business enterprises and the work in which he was engaged. He was a man of rare social power and made his name great by going down into the Army of the Potomac, when he was a member of Congress, and putting his frank on the letters of soldiers that they might be sent free. He kept in touch with the common people. That distinguished congressman of Pennsylvania, Galusha A. Grow, known as the speaker of the House of Representatives before the Civil War, and now at the age of seventy-five a member of the House again, was drawn to Jamestown by Fenton. They invested money in the same bank and operated as directors in the same board till Fenton died.

The unwritten history of Jamestown is rich in stories of her useful men in days of yore, as it is rich in the records of her churches, charities, clubs, newspapers, and all her institutions. The community has done much to develop travel to the lake. The money of her citizens has from time to time built and improved the great lines of steamboats that have plied these waters for twenty-five years, carrying tens of thousands of tourists up and down the channel every summer.

Celoron, the newest town on the shore of the lake, was conceived by the brain and built by the money of Mr. A. N. Broadhead, of Jamestown, the son of Mr. William Broadhead, the greatest manufacturer and banker of the city. It lies midway between James-

town and Lakewood; is well supplied with all kinds of railroads on one side, and accessible on the other side by all sorts of boats that venture upon the water. People find it easy to come and easy to go. This is the "worldly place" of all the forty miles of shore that bound these waters. The merry-go-round, toboggan-slide, theater, cornet band, dancing hall, baseball games, together with curiosities from the animal kingdom, and whatever pleases the eye, ear, and sense of taste, may be found at Celoron. It is as new and fresh as the newest and freshest product of its kind in the civilization of 1897. At night it presents a weird scene. Its electric lights seem to vie in number with the stars in any section of the sky. As seen from a steamer, its various colored lights and brilliant illuminations reflected in the water make a picture never to be forgotten.

The capital of Jamestown citizens founded Lakewood, a charming village used mainly as a resort for the summer season, four miles away on the south shore, and connected with Jamestown by an electric railway and the great trunk line known as the Erie Road. Lakewood is popular with a large class of people in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. Whole streets of its cottages are of architectural designs handsome enough to suit any lover of real homes, and have a beautiful outlook on water and landscape surroundings. The Sterlingworth Inn and the Waldmere are the



CELORON, N. Y.—THE WATER TOBOGGANS.



WILLIAM BROADHEAD, OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

two great hotels. The place is well supplied with docks for steamers and crafts of every size. It is an ideal place for tired city people seeking rest.

On the opposite shore of the lake is Greenhurst, with fine docks, a hotel of modern design, and the latest appointments and furnishings, intended as a quiet retreat for the individual or family who would live in retirement and yet witness much of the gay life on the steamers going up and down the waters.

Between Greenhurst and Celoron up the lake and Jamestown down the lake is a curious freak of nature, known as the Outlet, making the channel from the lake to the city, but in such a circuitous path that one is led to wonder at nature's strange handiwork. The channel is not more than forty to fifty feet wide, and yet the legislature of New York has appropriated from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars from time to time to dredge it and make it

deep enough to float the largest steamers. To a newcomer who sits on the prow of a steamboat going up the lake there is spread out, as the boat emerges from the Outlet into the open, a magnificent view of water, land, and sky which becomes a joy and an inspiration.

It was in 1888, at Bemus Point, on the east shore of the lake and midway of its length, that a band of people selected a clump of woods as the seat of a summer meeting where a "new theology" was to be propagated. The Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend made the plan for the gathering and managed the enterprise. He came to this time in his history by an eventful course. In his young manhood he entered the Methodist ministry, but becoming dissatisfied after a time he went to the Congregationalists to preach for them. After a few years he returned to the Methodist ministry again and served some important churches as pastor. But a second time his convictions drove him out from the Methodist Church, this time to take the pastorate of the Independent Liberal Church at Jamestown. It was while serving here that he began the "new theology" summer meeting on Chautauqua Lake. He located it for one summer at Lakewood, then it was moved to Bemus Point, where two summer sessions were held. The Unitarians were among his chief supporters. A very liberal interpretation of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible as held by orthodox people was the substratum of the "new theology."

But this summer school did not draw. The people were not ready for it; at least they were not attracted by it, and did not attend. Of talented men and women on the program to preach and lecture, there were plenty. Dr. Townsend himself was



LAKEWOOD, N. Y., AS SEEN FROM CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

an interesting, and to many people an attractive speaker. There was, however, no power in the idea or organization to which is Bemus Point to the most important summer town on the eastern shore of the lake, which is Point Chautauqua. The railroad



GREENHURST, N. Y., AS SEEN FROM THE DOCK.

hugs the lake shore closely, and stretching back from it over rising ground is the pleasant settlement of a hundred cottages and the Grand Hotel, which is finished and furnished with up-to-date improvements. Electric lights make the place brilliant at night. A casino serves the double purpose of a hall for dancing on week evenings and a chapel for religious services and sacred

project itself into society and create a following. A monthly paper was issued for a year or more to stimulate the enterprise. Jamestown was invoked to lend its support, but to no purpose. In time the whole movement was abandoned—both the summer school and paper—and the “new theology” dropped out of sight.

But Bemus Point itself, with its few cottages and three large hotels, remains about as lovely a spot as can be found on all Chautauqua. This is a place where the Jews have gathered in years gone by, and it seems to be a common center for such Jewish people as care to visit Chautauqua Lake for a summer outing. There is at Bemus a station of the Chautauqua Lake

Railway. This railroad was built largely by Jamestown enterprise and runs the whole length of the lake on its eastern shore.

It is a ride of about four miles from

concerns on the Sabbath day. The large amphitheater, enclosed with seatings for three thousand people, is often of great value for public entertainments.

The story of the origin, rise, and decline of Point Chautauqua is interesting. The Rev. J. H. Miller made this town possible. He was a Baptist minister in charge of a church at Mayville, three miles away at the head of the lake. He concluded one day in 1878 that the Baptists ought to have an out-of-door summer meeting in July of each year.



THE OUTLET OF CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

He set out to look for a site and selected a plot of one hundred acres, with about five acres of dense woods, and named it Point Chautauqua. The Baptists were not educated to attend open-air meetings or sum-



BEMUS POINT, N. Y.—THE AVENUE OF FOREST TREES.

mer schools in the woods, and this operated against the success of the enterprise. Some of their leading people declined to lend their support to the movement because they thought it would be interpreted as a rival to the Chautauqua Assembly, which was located almost directly across the lake. Therefore the movement had a precarious existence from the beginning. However, Mr. Miller moved with a well-directed energy. He was an organizer; he had a wide acquaintance in his church; rich men came to his aid, and he bought the land, built the tabernacle and hotel, made a program, and began his educational meetings.

Men and women of a high order of talent from every part of the country were brought at heavy expense to address the people, but no considerable congregation came to the grove or the lecture hall, and after a few

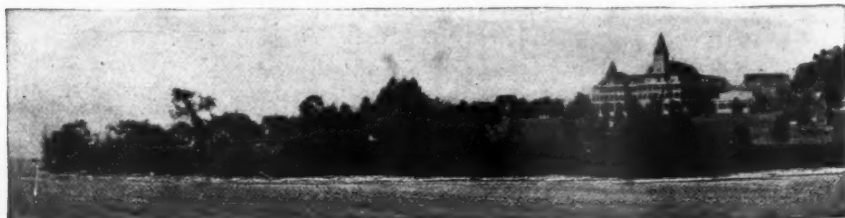
years had passed the meetings were suspended.

The title to the land and public buildings soon passed into other hands. The auditorium has been used for theatricals, for skating, for bicycle riding, and for various other purposes. But Point Chautauqua is now a town of summer homes, with a magnificent hotel, and every summer brings a colony of kindred spirits—parents and their chil-

dren, college boys, and bright young ladies—to make the place cheerful and attractive, so that it is one of the most animated places on the shores of Chautauqua Lake.

The quaint old town of Dewittville is nestled on the shore of a little bay about a mile below Point Chautauqua. It is the one lone settlement on the forty miles of lake shore that has not made improvement in the past quarter of a century. The population is small, the architecture of the houses is rural, the streets and the general appearance of the town remain stationary. How to account for this lack of enterprise is difficult, except on the principle expressed to me by a traveler of extended observation, who said, "I never knew a small town with an insane asylum located in its midst to prosper."

As we journey up the lake we come to



POINT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., AS SEEN FROM THE LAKE.

Wooglin, a home erected about ten years ago by a Greek letter society, Beta Theta Pi, in a quiet retreat about a mile above Point Chautauqua. It is a large structure, designed for the use of the members of the fraternity as they gather from all parts of the country. It is located near the water's edge. It is in reality a Greek letter clubhouse, well situated to command a view of

the summer-house experiment was a failure financially, and it is an open question if a fraternity house ever can be profitable, in any sense, with the single purpose of making it a summer home for its members.

One of the most beautiful drives in Chautauqua County stretches away toward Westfield, where one obtains a view of Lake Erie, and then it dawns upon the mind that Chautauqua is one of the great chain of lakes that stretches hundreds of miles to the northwest.

As one wends his way around the deep bay at the northernmost corner of the lake he is soon in full view of Mayville, a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants, the county-seat of Chautauqua County. It has held this proud position for many years, in the face of Westfield, of Dunkirk, and of Jamestown, which have plead, each in turn, that they ought to be the capital of the county. At an election held within a few years, when Jamestown was Mayville's rival, Mayville won at the ballot-box, the people rendering their verdict in favor of its continuing to be the county-seat.

This is the central point for the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, the line which runs across the country from the Lake Shore to the Erie Railroad. It becomes a great thoroughfare in summer for people who come over the New York Central from the East and the Lake Shore from the West to visit Chautauqua, and those who come over the Philadelphia and



JUDGE ALBION W. TOURGEE.

the Chautauqua Assembly grounds across the lake, of Mayville three miles to the west, and of passing steamers, as well as trains on the railroad. Wooglin has not been a profitable investment. It was built as an experiment. Several sessions of the annual conventions of Beta Theta Pi have been held here, but

Erie Railroad to run by way of Corry to Mayville. It is on a direct line between Buffalo and Pittsburg. A good system of docks has been established for the accommodation of steamers, sailing vessels, and rowboats.

It is a picturesque village spread out over



DOWN THE LAKE FROM MAYVILLE, N. Y.

the brow of a hill, with its main street running up over the back of the hill. Its courthouse and jail are the chief public buildings, and the sessions of the courts bring to the town distinguished lawyers, judges, and citizens, who have to do with the trial of causes that come before this tribunal of justice.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," is a prominent citizen of this town, with a homelike residence on the main street. He lived here when he made his venture with the *Continent*, published simultaneously in Philadelphia and New York, which ascended to fame and soon descended without fame. He has done an immense amount of literary work in this town; has written books, and many magazine and newspaper articles. He has just been appointed by President McKinley United States consul to Bordeaux, France. In all probability Mayville will lose his inspiring presence for the next four years, while the United States government will secure in him a good representative. He is a man brimful of information concerning the law, for he is a lawyer, concerning literature, for he is a well-read man, and one whose mind is enriched with experiences among men and affairs stretching back through the Civil War to the days beyond.

The last in this list of enchanting grounds on the lake is Chautauqua, three miles from

tages, public buildings, boarding-houses, and structures of all kinds are set down in the midst of a grove, where tall trees overtop the buildings, and in sunlight or electric light cast a heavy shadow on all beneath. As a boat sails by an avenue, one gets a glimpse of happy homes with broad verandas, where suggestive hammocks hang, and where at leisure hours bright, cheerful people congregate.

There is no Broadway fronted with massive buildings, or Trafalgar Square with magnificent arch-fronted edifices piercing to lofty heights, but a town of plain, homelike cottages set down on narrow streets. The scene excites the visitor to wonder why towns and cities are always built on cleared



AN OUT-OF-DOOR RECITATION AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

land, when, as we learn here, it is so much pleasanter to live in a town located in a grove, where trees protect the homes from the summer sun, or battle to peace and mild-

Mayville either by railroad or steamboat. Standing on the pier at Mayville or sitting on the deck of a steamer in mid-lake, one cannot see the whole outline of Chautauqua, or even catch a balloonist's view of its topography, because its cot-

ness the raging storms of the coldest months.

The Hotel Athenæum is the greatest hostelry, though many less pretentious boarding-houses furnish equally good accommodations. A perfect system of sanitation, a good water supply, fine roadways, electric lights, an efficient fire department, and a daily newspaper are characteristics of this settlement. This is the seat of the Chautauqua Assembly, now almost twenty-five years old. It has given Chautauqua Lake its greatest fame and has been imitated by well-nigh one hundred other Assemblies in the United States, Europe, and

come or go; only at 4 p. m. cases of necessity find the gates open for egress or ingress. No strong drink is sold, no games of chance are allowed. The rowdy element has never appeared here. It would be ill at ease, in an atmosphere which stimulates only such spirits as are in search of the good things of life. Health finds its elixir in pure air and pure water, congenial employment, elegant society, and innocent amusements, which cover the whole catalogue approved by common, orthodox propriety.

To explain the schools and the program for one season would require too much



THE LANDING OF A STEAMER, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Africa, most of which have used Chautauqua as a prefix. One has only to go over the list of these widely scattered Chautauqua Assemblies, from Monterey, California, to Fryeburg, Maine, and De Funiak, Florida, to get a geographical view of the cosmopolitan character of this popular educational system.

Chautauqua is the most circumspect town on Chautauqua Lake, and indeed in the whole Empire State. On Sunday no boat of any kind may land or depart, no cars may

space for our text, and an immoderate demand on the reader's patience; but the program itself in another part of this magazine sets forth many of these attractions.

For good fishing grounds one faces toward Victoria, which is an hour's sail down the lake from Chautauqua. The sign at a small dock points the way to the Inn Victoria. The place is rural in all its appointments. The highest hills along all the shore rise here; the flavor of the milk, butter, berries, and all things provided for



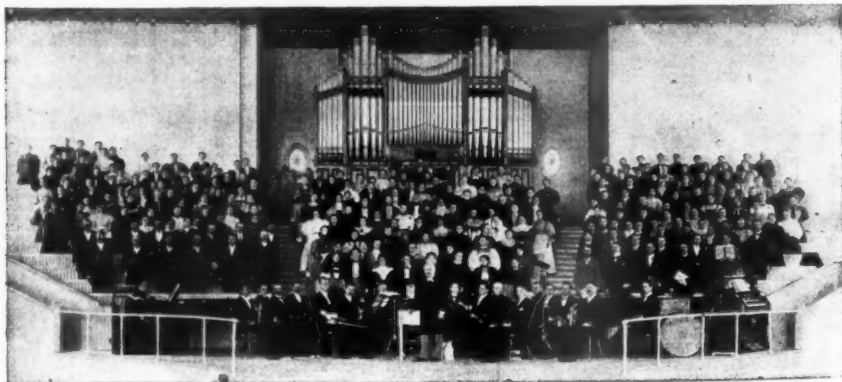
A SHADY PATH AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

the table savor of the richness of the fields, while the surroundings suggest a quiet and restful life. In the waters off this shore, muskellunge—commonly known as pickerel—are the proudest catch of the expert fisherman. They run some four pounds in weight, but we have seen them weighing as much as thirty pounds each.

Lovers of the wheel find the roads about Chautauqua Lake an incentive to forego the rowboat, sailboat, and steamer for the delights of cycling along the shore. A

bicycle school, located here, gives helpful training to many raw recruits, who soon become expert cyclists and take to the roads. The most popular long run is from Chautauqua by way of Westfield to Buffalo and return—a distance one way of nearly seventy miles. The roads are well packed, hard and smooth. It is a wheelman's delight to face toward Buffalo on this road, having Lake Erie in sight most of the journey, with a strong wind from the west at his back for motor power driving him on the descending grade without effort on his part, making his ride seem like a sail through the air. This trip makes the cyclist's ideal journey, and indeed all around Chautauqua Lake excellent roads invite to scorching or to the pleasures of leisurely excursions to popular summer resorts.

A day's excursion with a carriage party to Panama Rocks gives one an exhilarating experience of sights and scenes among Chautauqua farmers in their prosperity. The Panama Rocks are distributed over more than two acres of land, and piled very high, in apparent disorder, suggesting what a terrific convulsion nature has undergone in the distant past. This is all the attraction, but it is enough to draw carriage parties, one or more every week during the season, from Chautauqua to the suburbs of the village of Panama, after which town the Rocks are named.



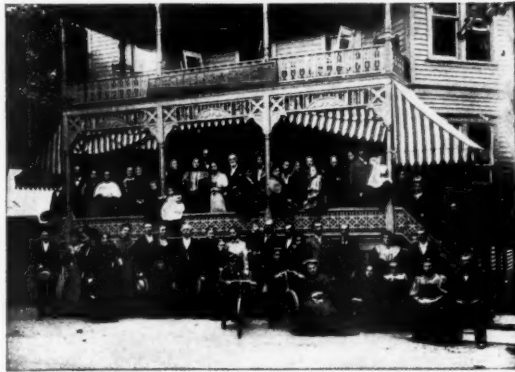
THE ASSEMBLY CHOIR, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Another outing which thousands of people have taken is a trip in one day by railroad from Chautauqua to Niagara Falls and return, at the small expense of \$1.50. This takes the traveler along the shore of Lake Erie, through as rich a grape-growing country as there is in America, then through the city of Buffalo on to Niagara Falls, to view the power of these mighty rolling waters which are being utilized for generating electricity—to light towns and cities, propel cars, and give motion to machinery in hundreds of manufactories. As travel is a method of education, so is this journey. Mr. S. B. Newton, excursion manager of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., tells me that in the past twelve years his road has carried from Chautauqua to Niagara Falls and return fifty thousand people. These excursions usually go every Tuesday and Friday during July and August.

When the dream of the projector is realized, there is to be an electric railway on the shore of Chautauqua Lake connecting Chautauqua with Lakewood, which is about sixteen miles away. This will soon come, as the cost can be kept at the minimum by reason of the natural advantages to be found in the soil for the road-bed and the ease with which an engineer can mark the route.

But neither the electric road on one side

of the lake nor the steam-power railroad on the other side will destroy the fascination for tourists of riding up and down these beautiful waters on steamers, of feasting the eyes on the scenery of both shores, while kaleidoscopic effects are produced by sunshine or the shadows of clouds. Nowhere has nature brought water and land into a more beautiful combination than in this piece of country twelve miles wide and twenty-five miles long. The towns and cities which dot this area on all these shores give it a substantial, civilized adornment, and in summer-time the water and the land, twelve miles by twenty-five miles, become animated and gay with a healthy, joyous, hopeful life of more than one hundred thousand people.



COTTAGE LIFE AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.



A CYCLING CLUB AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

THE "BURVIN'" OF ZEB HOLT.

BY CAROLINE H. STANLEY.

"SALLY ANN, what in the name er sense do you s'pose is keepin' yo' paw? He 'lowed he'd be home by twelve o'clock, an' here it's nearly one. It is the most aggravatin' thing to get a meal er victuals ready an' have nobody here to eat it! That chicken will be plumb ruint! What do you s'pose he's doin'?"

"Talkin'," said Sally Ann laconically, her chair tilted back comfortably against the wall. She was making tatting of No. 70 cotton for a full set of underclothes, and had no time to waste in words or worry.

"Well, I've no patience with people that are everlastin'ly talkin'," said Mrs. Reno severely, in manifest violation of her own principles. "Yo' paw'd ruther tell a story than eat, any day. Now look at them flies!"—with increasing irritation. "You, Bud,"—to the boy on the horse-block—"bring me a limb. An' then you set thar an' holler when you see yo' paw."

Bud brought the limb—a branch from the locust tree—and Mrs. Reno, taking a seat at the waiting table, gave herself up to keeping off the flies.

The table was set on the porch, which, running as it did the length of two rooms and a passage, and being a matter of twelve or fifteen feet in width, was ample even for the multitudinous uses to which it was put. The east end was kept sacred to dining-room purposes, Mrs. Reno declaring that she would not have any "plunder" around the table; but further on the condition of things—the pile of carpet-rags which the good lady had been assorting and cutting, the winding-blades filled with hanks of white rags ready for dyeing, and the bag of balls hanging from the steelyards—indicated that "plunder" was not tabooed on this back porch, but only kept within bounds.

A big wheel was at the other end, and two or three saddles were thrown over the joists, their stirrups bringing them within easy

reach. A scythe or two hung on the wall, and over Sally Ann's head was a small looking-glass with a yellow pasteboard comb-case under it. It was an old-time country porch in Missouri.

Mrs. Reno switched her bush vigorously, being in that state of irritaton which always leads a woman to attack something when dinner is waiting. Just then Bud announced, "Paw's comin'," and she rose hastily.

By the time dinner was on the table Mr. Reno had emerged, dripping and sputtering, from the wash-basin, to retire into the folds of the family towel, and when Ma' Eliza, the ewe lamb of the Reno flock, who appeared at this moment moist and rosy from her morning nap, had been cuddled a moment and then settled in her high chair, he gave a final "roach" to his wet locks before the little glass, and gravely took his seat.

Mrs. Reno had sat opposite her spouse at table for twenty years, and knew him, as she often averred, like a book—which was not saying much, after all, as her knowledge of books was more limited than her knowledge of any other earthly thing—and when his voice sank in asking the blessing a note or two below its usual unintelligible pitch, and he forgot, in addition, to say, "Amen," she divined that something was the matter. So she prudently husbanded the prepared "piece of her mind," and asked only, "What kep' you?"

"I had to serve on a coroner's jury," said Mr. Reno. "Zeb Holt's dead."

"Zeb Holt!" exclaimed Mrs. Reno. "You don't say so! When did he die? What was the matter with him? How did you hear about it?"

Mr. Reno was accustomed to beginning at the last of his wife's questions and by a sort of back-action working his way through them one by one. Accordingly he answered:

"Old man Peerie wanted to get a pa'r of shoes mended and went to Zeb's this morn-

in' about ten o'clock. He knocked at the door but nobody answered, and he said he jest made so bold as to raise the latch and walk in. An' thar laid Zeb, stiff an' cold, in the bed, with the quilt drawed up around him like he was 'sleep. I reckon old man Peerie didn't lose much time a gettin' out o' thar, from what he says, an' he notified the coroner, an' the coroner got his jury together an' we went over to Zeb's an' looked things over an' brought in a verdict."

"An' what was it?"

"That he died a natchel death."

"Was it heart disease?"

"No, the doctor didn't think it was."

"Apoplexy?"

"Apoplexy! No! No man ever had apoplexy that looked like Zeb Holt. Why, he was the poorest, mis'ablest lookin' creetur you ever saw. Jest skin an' bone!"

Mrs. Reno leaned forward with a horror-stricken face.

"Adniram Reno!" she said, "you don't s'pose Zeb Holt starved to death?"

"My Lord, Marthy!" said Mr. Reno testily, "what makes you look at me that-away? I don't know what was the matter with Zeb Holt any more'n you do. We looked 'round in the shed room an' we didn't see anything much to eat, but very likely he had jest got out when he was taken sick."

"Has he been sick? How do you know he has been sick?" demanded Mrs. Reno.

"Well, Lige Coyle was thar an' he said when Mr. Coulter come through here last Saturday on his way to Bethel ('twas his Sunday to preach over thar, you know) he stopped at his house an' told him Zeb was mighty po'ly an' said some of 'em better go in an' see 'im, an' Lige said he 'lowed to go, but he jest put it off till the next day an' then something come up an' he clean forgot it."

"An' nary a soul went near him all the time he was sick?"

"Thar wa'n't ary a soul knowed he was sick but Lige, an' as I told you he disremembered it," said Mr. Reno.

"Well, I declare," said Mrs. Reno, "if I thought that Zeb Holt starved to death it don't seem to me I could ever relish any-

thing again. In a Christian land! If I'd had my way"—significantly—"Zeb Holt would a been settin' here to-day at this table."

"Now, Marthy"—Mr. Reno spoke irritably, as if some chord of self-reproach had been touched—"what makes you always bring that up? You know I didn't wanter turn Zeb off, but what was I to do? The thrashers jest said p'intedly they wouldn't work if Zeb stayed. I couldn't let 'em go off in the midst of thrashin'."

"He was one of the best hands we ever had," said Mrs. Reno.

"Yes, he was so. I never saw a faithfuler hand than Zeb Holt. But that wa'n't the p'int. I never turned him off because he wa'n't faithful—Zeb knowed that—but the thrashers jest said up an' down they wa'n't goneter work with a felon."

"Paw, what was it Zeb Holt done, anyway?" asked Sally Ann.

"Well, I really don't know, honey, what it was. Some says he stole a horse an' some says he was a counterfeiter, an' Ras Miller he 'lowed 'twan't ary one—that he was put in for settin' fire to a stable. An' I don't know as anybody knows what it was."

"Well, I don't care what they say," said Mrs. Reno with decision, "I know Zeb Holt wa'n't a bad man. Ma' Eliza never would a took to him like she did if he had a been. Chil'n has instincts, jest like animals, an' Ma' Eliza took to Zeb from the start. Sally Ann, don't you remember how he use-ter tote 'er on his shoulder up an' down the porch an' down to the milkin'-pen? An' how she'd put her arms round his neck an' hold on an' call him her Zebbie?"

And Ma' Eliza, stirred to remembrance by the recital and not at all comprehending what was the matter, looked up with clouded brow and said, "Ma' Eliza love Zebbie."

"Zeb was a awful good hand to make traps," said Bud regretfully. "He made 'em last winter for all us boys till you all found we was goin' over thar an' stopped us."

"He was mighty trusty about the stock," said Mr. Reno.

"An' the kindest-hearted thing to animals of all kinds," added his wife. "Thar

wa'n't a dumb brute on the place but would foller him around wherever he went. They seemed to be kinder company for him. Pore Zeb! Has he been laid out yet?"

"No. Lige Coyle an' me 'lowed we'd go over after dinner an' 'tend to it. You might go over too, Marthy, an' see 'bout cleanin' up a little. Bud can saddle old Kit for you after dinner. He ain't really got anything to be laid out in," he continued, "not a thing but a pa'r old jeans pants an' a hickory shirt. Haven't I got a old pa'r black pants, Marthy, I could take over, an' a white shirt?"

Mrs. Reno cast her eyes toward a garment swinging back and forth from a nail in the joist just above the carpet-rags.

"I was layin' off to use them pants for the black an' white stripe in my cyarpet," she said, a trifle reluctantly, "but I don't know—I s'pose I could have it jest plain hit an' miss—only I've laid off all along to have a twisted stripe—but—"

"Well, I wouldn't send 'em then," said Mr. Reno, with sympathetic understanding of his wife's feelings; "you've set yo' heart on it, an' it won't really make no difference to Zeb nohow."

This decided Mrs. Reno.

"Adniram," she said firmly, "I wouldn't let a fellow mortal go to the grave in brown jeans pants if I never had a twisted stripe to my dying day."

With Mrs. Reno, renunciation could go no farther.

Meantime—who was Zeb Holt? What had he done?

Nobody could tell. All that was known of him was that five years ago he had come to this community at harvest time asking for work. He was gaunt and ungainly, and had little in his personal appearance to recommend him, but he was an untiring worker. He could do more work, Mr. Carrington declared, than any two men he ever had. Still he was not a favorite with his fellow workmen. He never talked, for one thing—never laughed and joked as the rest did—not, apparently, that he didn't want to but that he didn't know how. He seemed, somehow, out of practice. He would open his mouth occasionally as if he

contemplated saying something, but before he could get it out the stream of talk would have swept by him and left him stranded on the rock of silence.

Then he had a way of glancing over his shoulder, as if he were expecting something or somebody to be there, which was commented upon quite freely by the men.

"It fa'rly gives me the creeps," said Hank Miller one day, "to see Zeb Holt lookin' over his shoulder. What do you s'pose he 'lows to see?" He asked him one day. Zeb grew livid, but only shook his head. He tried to break himself of it after that, but the power of habit was too strong.

The man worked for Mr. Carrington nearly a year. One day he was told that he would not be wanted any more. It was in the midst of corn-planting and Zeb knew he couldn't well be spared, but Mr. Carrington had spoken with averted face and so he asked no questions.

He got another place and stayed a month or so. Then his employer told him that he had concluded to get another hand. And so it went.

At last, in desperation, Zeb went to the shoemaker and asked for work. The man inquired where he had learned his trade.

"Down south of here," Zeb had said, his face as livid as before. The shoemaker really wanted help, and told him to put on his apron. And so Zeb went to work making shoes.

He made them as if he were in practice, and the shoemaker said curiously one day, "Well, they certainly knowed how to make shoes down south whar you learnt yo' trade."

His assistant merely nodded and went on with his work.

One day they had a visitor who, on leaving, beckoned stealthily to his host to follow him outdoors. They had a talk of half an hour on the horse-block. When the shoemaker returned, he said to Zeb, "Whar did you say you learnt yo' trade?"

"I said I learnt it down south of here," Zeb replied doggedly.

"I reckon you learnt it at Jefferson, didn't you?" asked the shoemaker, with a quiet significance.

"Yes," said the man hoarsely, laying down his last and taking off his apron. "I did."

"Nough said," returned the shoemaker, "you know I can't have you here."

And Zeb went forth again.

He had lived, since he had been with the shoemaker, in an old log cabin on the edge of town. He was missing a few days after this, and when he came back he had a bench and a sign. He put the one in front of the window and nailed the other to the logs by the door. And customers were not wanting, for Zeb was a good workman.

He might have built up a fair trade if he had kept at it, but for some reason he always grew restless in the spring, and wanted to go on a farm. Whether it was some farming instinct stirring within him, or a distaste for his shoemaking, or just a human longing to be with his kind, it would be hard to say, but something led him, when the fit was on, to throw down his apron and stride over the country looking for work.

Mr. Reno had taken him one summer, and finding him a valuable man had kept him a year—in fact until the thrashers demanded his discharge. This had been a happy time for Zeb. Mrs. Reno was kind, if sharp-tongued, and he had won the mother's heart by his devotion to her baby. He was Ma' Eliza's abject slave, and that young lady rewarded his fealty by showering upon him the wealth of her affections. There is nothing like a child's love to thaw out the frozen recesses of a human heart. In its warm sunshine Zeb grew to be almost like other men. Then came the thrashers, the discharge, and the shoemaker's bench again.

And this is literally all that was known of Zeb Holt.

When Mrs. Reno reached the little cabin she found the man decently laid out and the pillows and bed-clothing hanging on the line in the back yard, as the custom of the country demanded.

"I don't s'pose they'll think of it," she had said to herself on the way over. And when she had dismounted and tied old Kit to the rail fence, her first thought was to go around the house and see. There they hung.

"Adniram's got a heap er sense," she said approvingly—"for a man!" She had trained Adniram for many years.

Then she went in.

The two men had just finished their work. All that was mortal of Zeb Holt lay on two boards supported by chairs. Mr. Reno stepped aside for his wife, and she stood a moment looking down at the still form. The shifting, restless eyes were quiet now under closed lids, the shambling figure was straight for once, and over all lay the dignity of death.

"Pore Zeb!" she said softly, "pore Zeb! He'll never have to worry no more about what people think, an' say, an' do. He's gone before his judge, Mr. Coyle, an' I reckon He knows how to make allowances a heap better'n we do."

She covered the silent figure with a sheet she had brought, and turned briskly to her husband.

"Now, Adniram," she said, in her sharp, every-day tone, "you an' Mr. Coyle had best get that bed down out of the way before anybody gets here. Bud's comin' with a couple of boxes an' some boards directly, an' we can put 'em around for seats after I've got swep' up. There'll be a whole passel er folks here presently an' no place to seat 'em."

The result justified the prophecy. By the time these arrangements were completed and the room in all its bareness was clean, the first visitors appeared. Mrs. Reno, feeling that it was incumbent upon somebody to do the honors of the house, advanced to meet them.

"Howdy, Miz Oxley," she said. "Howdy, Mandy. Howdy, sis. Come right in an' take seats. We haven't got any cheers to offer, but we've done the best we could with the boards. Take off yo' bonnets."

"Well, I ain't got long to stay," replied Mrs. Oxley, taking off her gingham sun-bonnet and settling herself for the afternoon. "I jest come in to look at the corpse, an' hear 'bout the buryin'. When is it goin' to be?"

"To-morrow," said Mrs. Reno. "Adniram was jest sayin'—howdy, Miz Ham—howdy, bub,—set down thar by yo' maw. I

was jest sayin', Miz Ham, that Adniram says Mr. Coulter was here jes' before I come, an'—walk right in, Mr. Jimmerson, an' you too, Miss Ann—why, you've had to come a right smart piece this hot day, haven't you? An' you ain't lookin' very peart, Miss Ann, either."

"I'm enjoyin' very po' health this summer," said that lady. She took great comfort in it.

"You are certainly lookin' bad," sympathized Mrs. Reno. "Don't you think she is, Miz Ham?"

"She is so," assented Mrs. Ham.

"Ef it had a been me instead of Zeb Holt that was took off without any warnin' I wouldn't have been a bit surprised," said Miss Ann gloomily.

"Well, I don't know, Miss Ann," put in Mrs. Oxley cheerfully, "I've noticed them kind that's always complainin' gen'ally hangs on a long time. Howdy, honey"—to some children at the door—"come on in. Whose little gyrls are you?"

"Miz Nicholises," said the oldest.

"Whar's yo' maw? Why didn't she come?"

"She's chillin'," said the child. "But she 'lowed she'd be well 'nough to go to the buryin', an' she told me to come over an' find out what time it let in."

"At nine o'clock," answered Mrs. Reno. "They couldn't keep him over another day"—in explanation to Mrs. Oxley—"an' then there wouldn't be no use nohow—no friends or nobody to keep him for."

"Can we see him?" asked the child of Mrs. Ham, looking half fearfully at the sheeted figure.

Mrs. Reno rose.

She had been first on the ground, and had made the only sacrifice that had been made to give him decent burial. Moreover, she felt secretly that the matter of Ma' Eliza's instincts made it eminently proper that she should be the one to "show the corpse."

"Come right along, sis," she said briskly, laying back the sheet. "Miz Oxley, jest step thar to the do' an' call them men in to see while I've got the sheet off, will you?"

And they all filed in and took turns in

looking into the face—still in death—that they had avoided in life.

"He looks right natchel," commented Mrs. Ham, in the stereotyped phrase of the occasion.

"But seems like he's mighty pore," said Mrs. Oxley.

"Whar do you s'pose he got them clo'es?" whispered Mandy Oxley to another girl.

"That man was one of the best hands I ever had," said Mr. Carrington to Mr. Reno, turning away and stepping decently to the door to shoot a stream of tobacco juice from his mouth. "Yes, sir, he was so."

"I believe you," returned Mr. Reno; "he was the trustiest man with stock I ever saw." Then the two men looked each other in the face and turned away rather confusedly. They had both discharged Zeb Holt without giving him a reason for it.

Old Mrs. Callaway lingered by the rude bier. "He's jest about the age my William would be," she said to Mrs. Reno. William had died in early childhood, but memory has a way of tugging at withered heart-strings at times like this to see if there is any life left in them. "I wonder if he's got any mother."

"He don't look to me like a bad man," said one woman, studying attentively the motionless face. "I wonder what he done."

"Well, whatever he done," said the widow Norris, "he was mighty kind in sickness. I don't know how I would a got along when my Cale had inflammatory rheumatiz ef it hadn't a been for him. He was the patientest creetur! Cale would ruther have him to set up with him than any of the neighbors. I 'lowed to Cale this mornin' that the Lord wouldn't forget them nights when Zeb Holt come to stand in the jedgment."

"Well, Miz Norris, I don't see how you can hope so," said Mrs. Ham severely. "Zeb Holt wa'n't a pefesser an' he wa'n't a church-goin' man. But I've sometimes thought, Miz Norris, that you ain't never had a realizin' sense of the danger of not bein' a pefesser."

"Maybe I ain't, Miz Ham," replied Mrs. Norris meekly. "I reckon you're right. But I've got a realizin' sense of how hard Cale was to take keer of, an' some nights

when I was about wore out an' Zeb Holt would come in an' take all the burden of it on hisself I most felt he was a possessor ef he wa'n't a perfesser."

"I don't see how you can talk so!" said Mrs. Ham. "I'd be afraid to."

"Maw," whispered Pink Oxley, "what's a perfesser? Is it a good man?"

"No-o, it's—why, yes, of course—it's—go on out in the yard, Pink. This ain't any place for children!"

"I s'pose from what I heard Mr. Coulter is goin' to make a warnin' of him," said Mrs. Ham.

"He is! Did he say so?" asked Mrs. Reno.

"I don't know as he said so exactly, but Mr. Ham an' me drawed the inference from what passed that he was goin' to. He 'lowed that all he had to say he'd say at the grave, an' he talked so kinder stern like that I s'picioned at oncet what he was goin' to do. An' it's right that he should"—firmly—"it ain't often a preacher gets a chance to make a warnin' of a man, for 'most everybody has some friends that's got feelin's to be respected. Thar was old man Kellerson—a meaner man never drawed breath—but thar was Miz Kellerson an' the boys! What could Mr. Coulter do? Couldn't say a word! But with Zeb—yes, I think it's right."

"W-e-l-l, I don't know," said Mr. Reno, who was sitting in the door whittling, "seems like takin' a sort of mean advantage of a man to make a warnin' of him when he's dead an' can't talk back; don't it now?" to Mr. Carrington.

"Does so!" said Mr. Carrington emphatically, with a man's sense of justice. "It does so!"

"I don't think so," said Mrs. Ham decidedly. "He ain't got any friends an'—why, honey, whar did you come from?" she broke off to say to Ma' Eliza, who at this moment appeared in the doorway, her hands full of blue and pink larkspur.

Ma' Eliza gave one look in her face, but deigned no reply. Truly, "chil'n has instincts."

She walked straight across the room to E—July.

her mother. "I b'inged some f'owers to Zebbie," she said sweetly, freeing herself from the passionate embrace and looking around the room. "Where is Zebbie?"

Mrs. Reno put her down and led her to the silent figure.

"Here's Zebbie," she said. "Must I give them to him?"

Ma' Eliza held the stiff flowers out to him.

"Zebbie 'on't take my f'owers," she said, with a grieved look. Mrs. Reno placed them in the cold hands, and the child smiled.

"Is Zebbie s'leep? Zebbie so tired!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Reno, with starting tears, for into her heart had come an overpowering sense of the inequalities of the human lot. "Yes, Zebbie's so tired—he's gone to sleep."

The afternoon wore away but the guests lingered. Not for many a long day had they had such a social gathering. The men lounged around in the yard and chewed and talked crops and politics, and the women gossiped inside. Children came in groups, sometimes without their elders, to "see the corpse." And in the midst of it all lay the silent man who had so lacked companionship in life.

Early the next morning the people began to arrive, and by nine o'clock the fence was lined with horses. The rumor had got around that Mr. Coulter was going to make a "warnin'" of Zeb Holt, and it seemed that everybody wanted to be warned.

At nine o'clock the pine coffin was brought out and put in Mr. Reno's wagon. Mr. Coulter followed in his buggy, and Mr. Carrington's "rockaway" with its two sleek mules came next, by virtue of being the only carriage in the neighborhood. The wagons, well filled, followed, and men and women on horseback brought up the rear. As the procession passed through the village to the graveyard, a half mile beyond, it was augmented by straggling foot-passengers who picked their way along the sides of the road. They all dismounted at the graveyard gate, only Mr. Reno's wagon going inside.

By the side of the fence was a luxuriant growth of alder. The white blossoms caught Ma' Eliza's eye. Her mother broke off a

branch for her and another for herself. And then every other woman had to do the same for her child and herself.

The grave was in a lonely part of the graveyard, away from all the others. The people formed around it. Mr. Reno unfastened the leather lines from his harness and slipped them under the ends of the coffin. Four men lifted it into the grave. Then they looked at Mr. Coulter and waited. He motioned them to go on, and they began filling the grave, one relieving another until they were done. When the mound was rounded and patted down with their spades they looked at Mr. Coulter again and waited.

The old minister took a step nearer the grave.

"My friends," he said, "we have come to-day to do the last kind offices for our departed brother. We have consigned his body to the grave, and it remains for me but to deliver to you his dying message."

There was a moment of absolute stillness. Then those on the outskirts pressed a little nearer.

"I was with him," he continued, "a few days before his death. He was fully conscious, and talked with me freely. He knew his end was near and he was willing to go. I think life had been a hard struggle for him and he was glad to give it up. It is a pitiful thing, brethren, that this should be so."

"He had no reproaches for anybody. He said, when he told me the story: 'Tell them all I don't blame anybody. They didn't know. If they had known they'd have felt different—I'm sure they would.' And he asked me tell you to-day the story that he never had a chance to tell."

They listened breathlessly. At last they would know what Zeb Holt had done!

"Zebadiah Holt," began the minister, "was born in Gasconade County thirty-seven years ago. His father died when he was a boy of sixteen, and left his mother to his care. They lived together on a farm near Franklin, and made a living by hard work. In course of time he was married. He didn't say much about his wife, but he talked freely of his mother, and I judge that they were more to each other than most mothers and

sons. He said, 'I always knew I could count on mother—mother and me were kind of partners!'

"One day when his child was about a year old he went into town. He had some words on the street, he said, with a man who had traded a buggy to him. One thing led to another till their blood was hot and a crowd had gathered around them. Then the man coupled the name of Holt's wife with that of a profligate man of the town. And Zeb struck him down. Brethren—he never rose again!"

The old minister paused. And the men looked at each other. This, then, was Zeb Holt's crime! They had never supposed it was less than theft!

"I do not palliate this man's sin." The old minister's tone changed swiftly from that of the narrator to the stern accents of the preacher of righteousness. "To give life or to take it is the prerogative of Almighty God. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.' 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' We cannot escape God's law. This man sinned, and he paid the penalty—not the blood of his veins, but the blood of his manhood. But, I charge you, remember, brethren, that God looks upon the heart, not the result. And I call upon you this day—you who have ever in a moment of passion struck down a fellow man—to raise, if you can, clean hands to heaven and say, 'I am guiltless of Zeb Holt's sin!'"

He looked fearlessly around him as if expecting a reply. None came. This was not a long-suffering people. Many a man among them had been wont to boast that with him it was "a word and a blow, and the blow came first"—many a man among them thought of the time when he had "laid out his man." But his man always rose again. Zeb's didn't. That was all the difference.

"Well"—the voice sank to its usual mild cadence—"he was arrested, tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. He was taken to Jefferson immediately. He had little to say of his prison life, except that they were kind

to him, and that he learned the shoemaker's trade."

The shoemaker and the man next to him exchanged significant glances—it was true, then, as they had thought.

"I saw the warden yesterday. He says a more faithful man he never had in the prison. He was discharged on three fourths time—making his term seven and a half years. During the first year he heard from his wife twice. Then the letters ceased. His mother could not write, and his wife did not. Just before his time expired there came to him a pair of cotton socks, home-knit. He knew the knitting. They were from his mother. He took them from under his pillow and showed them to me. He wanted to be buried in them."

"He was," said Mr. Reno, with uncovered head. "We put them on him without knowing anything about it."

"He told me," continued the minister, "something of how he felt when his term expired. He had had a good deal of time to think, and he had planned out his future life. He would go back to his old home—among his old neighbors; they had known of his early life and they would help him to begin again. He determined to talk freely with them about it—not to evade it at all—and then to live such a life of self-sacrifice and helpfulness to others as would partially atone for his sin. He knew he could never outlive the shame of having been a convict, but he would bear that as a part of his punishment, and by his devotion to his family he would try to make up to them for the loss of son and husband and father all these years.

"Brethren, this was what he hoped to do. Let me tell you how it ended. On the train he met a man from Gasconade who had once lived in Franklin. Holt made himself known to him and asked for news from his family. The man looked at him in amazement. Then he told him. His wife had gone off with another man, six months after he went to prison, taking the child with her. The man was the one her name had been coupled with. It was true after all!

"Zeb said he thought he must have been

dazed, for when the man left him he sat there trying to think what he should do now, and where he should go, and he couldn't seem to think clearly of anything. Pretty soon the conductor came to him and asked him if his ticket hadn't been to Franklin.

"'Yes,' he said, 'it had.'"

"He found he had gone several miles beyond, but the conductor slowed up and let him off. He said he sat down by the track and wondered if it wouldn't have been better for him to have gone on after all. But he thought of his mother, and he got up and started across the country to his home.

"Brethren, when he reached the house the door was locked and the windows boarded up. He said something told him where he would find her. He went straight to the graveyard. And there by his father's grave was another, newly made.

"He stumbled on to a neighbor's and they told him all. His mother had died a week before. The place had passed out of her hands long ago.

"He said he stayed only a few days in Franklin. There was no reason for staying now, and somehow it did not seem possible to talk freely with his old neighbors. They gave him no chance to do it. He determined to go away as far as his money would carry him—where nobody knew his past history—and begin again.

"His money carried him only to Saline County. There he got work with a shoemaker. He stayed in this place a year or more. One day a man came in to have some work done. Holt recognized him as a fellow convict who had served out his time. The next day his employer discharged him; he had nothing against him, he said, but he couldn't have an ex-convict in his shop.

"He went across the river into Charitan County. He determined not to try shoemaking again but to go on a farm where he would be more away from everybody. It was corn-planting time and he easily got work. He said he liked farm work better than his trade, for it seemed more like his old life, and as the summer passed he began to feel that here he was secure.

"One day, late in the fall, he went to the

county fair. A man who had been a guard at the penitentiary pointed him out as an ex-convict—not with any intention of injuring him, but with a fool's inability to hold his tongue. He was discharged.

"He tramped his way through Boon into Callaway and finally into this neighborhood. You know his history since he has been here. He has never been able to keep a place, and, as far as I can learn, has never had a complaint made against him. I have heard many of you talk about him in these last two days, and this is what you make him out: a faithful, capable workman, industrious, honest, reliable in all things, gentle to women and little children, kind to dumb animals, untiring in self-sacrifice for the sick and helpless. In addition to this, I know him to have been a God-fearing, repentant man.

"It was not much that he asked of this community—only the right to live by honest, hard work, and a little, a very little human companionship. We denied him both! We saw a struggling soul go down in dumb agony, and we did not lift a hand to save him. A friendly greeting, a hearty hand-shake, a word of neighborly interest would have been to this man as 'cold water in a thirsty land.' But we did not give them. He asked us for bread, and we gave him a stone.

"I asked him if he was afraid to die. No, he said, he didn't think God would be as hard on him as his fellow men had been. I think he was right.

"He said, 'If there had only been somebody that I could a told it would have been different—but there wasn't anybody.' It was the pitiful cry two thousand years old—'I looked on my right hand, and beheld, but there was no man that would know me; refuge failed me; no man cared for my soul.' Oh, brethren, brethren, may God forgive us!"

The old man had been speaking in an impassioned tone. He stopped suddenly. Then there being nothing more to say, he raised his hands in benediction, repeating with gentle emphasis, which might have passed for irony but was probably only force of habit:

"And now may the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds, through Christ Jesus, our Lord! Amen!"

Ma' Eliza had been playing beside the grave, sticking her alder bush into the soft mold and then pulling it out again to find a better place. As she felt the tug of her mother's hand, she stuck it in firmly, and said—her sweet, childish treble smiting the stillness, "I divved my f'owers to Zebbie!"

Mrs. Reno caught her to her arms with a sob, and laid her branch beside it. The act was infectious. As by one impulse, the women came and cast their flowers upon the mound, with gentle hands and falling tears. And when the procession moved from the cemetery, Zeb Holt's grave was a mass of snowy, fragrant blossoms.

But the man was dead!

NIKOLA TESLA, THE ELECTRICIAN.

BY CHARLES BARNARD.

THE republic has the property of a magnet; it attracts iron characters.

New York is the intellectual and commercial center of the country and the magnetic "field of force" is most intense in our greatest city. It has been said by many that, while the city attracts strong characters, it is not the best place for the higher intellectual life. The student and

thinker should seek the calm of sleepy, academic towns "far from the madding crowd." These forget that modern life makes it possible to have the deepest seclusion and space for high thinking in the very focus of the city. Eternal calm is not the only desirable thing. Friction, attrition, even heavy grinding are as essential to the intellectual life as to cut glass.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find to-day one of the few great students of our times, a man of remarkable intellectual gifts, drawn from the far East of Europe to our chief city. In the turmoil of the dry-goods district he has set up his workshop, and by his presence added new fame to Broadway. Just as Ericsson lived and worked in New York, far from his native fiords, so to-day Nikola Tesla works in his Houston Street laboratory, far from the mountain home of his ancient Serbian race.

In Smiljan Lika, Austria-Hungary, there has long lived an old and respected family. One branch of this family had born to them in 1857 a son. The father was a clergyman in the Greek Church, the mother apparently a Connecticut Yankee astray in another race. She was not only a good house-mother, but she had the precious gift of handiness, and was a designer and maker of those ancient tools the loom and churn. It is small wonder that the son of such parents should have at once the mechanic and the prophetic mind.

The boy Nikola attended the public school at Gospich. At the end of three years he graduated to the *Real Schule*. At the end of three more years he advanced to the higher *Real Schule* at Carstatt, Croatia, graduating in 1873. It is curious to note that it was here the youthful Nikola first saw a locomotive. Naturally the father hoped the son's education would lead him to the church, but the boy's bent of mind

was too pronounced to long admit of such expectations. He seemed plainly destined for a professor of physics, and joined the Polytechnic School at Gratz. This too proved a blind guess at the young man's future. In the lecture-room there was soon mental rebellion. In vain the professor demonstrated the impossible. The student denied the impossible. Curiously, the subject under discussion was a Gramme dynamo, requiring, as was clearly demonstrated, commutators or brushes. The student imagined a dynamo without brushes.

Imagination is the mother of invention. The youth clearly had an inventive mind. He could see the impossibilities of other minds quite possible in his own. Teaching was not for such a student. After one year at the Polytechnic he began the study of engineering. On graduation he, with a broad grasp of the great world-sciences, saw that he must be a linguist, and mastered several languages that he might be unhampered by locality.



NIKOLA TESLA.

His feet turned westward. Prague and Budapest were but way-stations in his progress. He served as assistant engineer in the government telegraph engineering department and began at once to suggest improvements on the practical side of the science. The field was too small. He must go farther, was soon in Paris, where he secured employment in an electric light company.

Here he seemed to catch the wider air of another land. He met Americans who

told him of the greater chances of a newer civilization. He was already a dreamer of dreams scientific. Where could dreams be so quickly realized as in America? Without hesitation he sailed at once for New York and went on the day he landed to the laboratory of Edison. Mind sought mind. Smiljan, Prague, Paris, Orange, New Jersey, marked the progress to the West. Here was room and space enough to work—to realize dreams, to prove the impossible to be real and practical. Naturally, with an original mind there must be special methods, peculiar environment, and in time the young Tesla sought, in the heart of roaring Broadway, the seclusion and calm of his own laboratory, where he might work out in his own way his own ideas. The experience in the Edison laboratory was invaluable, but it was an experience and not an end.

Almost immediately in his new workshop Tesla brought with infinite diligence some of his ideas to practical commercial results. He had come to the right place. Business and capital are the handmaids of invention. It is wise to dream in their neighborhood. Now began the real life of an original mind exploring the higher ranges of the most difficult and least known science in the world. Under his eye the dim horizon of the unknowable began to retreat, in his workshop a light that was never seen on sea or land flared up in purple fires—the flames of the cosmos, the very pulse-beats of the planet made visible in almost unearthly fire.

It is one of the perplexities of science that the schoolmasters have fenced the field into town lots of knowledge, while there is clearly to-day one great science of the universe. For the common mind it is enough to master a corner lot of knowledge. For greater minds mathematics, chemistry, mechanics, physics are only branches of knowledge, and the student must possess all. To be a great electrician you must be mechanic, engineer, chemist, steamfitter, gas-man, lineman—everything, and be good in every trade. To be an inventor and discoverer means to add to all knowledge patience, diligence, and imagination—and

the greatest of these is imagination. This universal knowledge, this imagination, appear to be the chief characteristics of the student workman Nikola Tesla. It is their rare combination and the remarkable results that have come from his labors that have attracted the attention of the scientific world and made the Houston Street workshop famous.

There was printed three years ago a book* of five hundred pages cataloguing Mr. Tesla's inventions and discoveries up to 1874. A single invention would have been regarded as sufficient for the fame of a lifetime, and yet since the publication of that immense list of work accomplished Mr. Tesla has gone on perfecting and completing work already done and invading new fields of science. To the average reader this catalogue of Mr. Tesla's work is simply unintelligible, because the science of electricity has been compelled to coin new terms to express new knowledge. "Poly-phase currents," "rotating magnetic fields," "currents of high frequency and high potential" are terms employed to express in part some of Mr. Tesla's work, and yet it is almost impossible to make them clear without a new language.

Broadly stated, Mr. Tesla's inventions are improvements in the making of dynamos, the reduction of the cost of producing and conveying electricity. His most remarkable researches have been in that new field of electrical study made possible by his own inventions. He creates electrical conditions unknown before, and under these new conditions exhibits nature in wholly new and unexpected aspects. Producing by new appliances new forms of electrical manifestations, he proves that under new conditions new phenomena appear. Some of these phenomena are so strange that they appear unreal, unearthly. Light that is cold, white, harmless, flames that do not burn, innocent lightnings suggest the magical art, yet they are simply workshop experiments that may some day be household conveniences.

* *Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla.* Martin. New York: The Electrical Engineer.

The most striking application of his ideas to practical work upon a large scale is shown at Niagara. Here was designed to be the greatest utilization of natural power ever attempted. It was proposed to harness the power of the falls and to convey the power to a distance by means of electricity. Familiar plans and appliances were suggested. Mr. Tesla proposed new plans, new methods, and declared that new results could be obtained. His advice was taken and the actual utilization of the power of Niagara in the streets of Buffalo is to-day a monument to his prophetic insight. The most interesting single invention brought out by Mr. Tesla is, perhaps, his mechanical and electrical oscillator. This prime mover or motor is in line with modern science, because it seeks to reduce the steam-engine to the last simplicity, to reduce the number of its parts, to reduce its cost of construction and maintenance, and to increase its value as a prime mover used to produce electricity. It is a steam-engine joined to a dynamo, but free from all belts, gearing, or other mechanical transformer of power. It is direct acting, its own piston-rod bearing the armature of the dynamo. Its invention and application show its inventor to have combined the mind of a Watt and a Franklin with the highest skill of the steam-engine builder.

This most important invention is still the subject of study. Its perfected form may or may not be reached. It is potential of great things, because it has already opened a new field in electrical research, already suggested whole districts of work and study in which other able men are already busy.

Civilization is to-day based on power. The continued progress of the race demands cheap and abundant power. The very front and aspect of all our cities are being changed because cheap power has come into our streets. If people can be conveyed quickly and cheaply their houses will be farther apart, gardens and parks will grow, tenements will be deserted for cottages, flats for homes. Manufactures, commerce, governments, armies, and navies are everywhere seeking power. Human strength and labor and the

labor of animals are daily freed from heavy toil because power can be conveyed by a wire. Power cheapens living and makes life easier. It is better than charity because it reduces the struggle for existence. The true helper of the race is the man of science who shows us how to produce and convey power cheaply. True science seeks to utilize power as found in nature for the benefit of humanity. All science is for the uplifting of men and women.

These simple statements are doubly interesting because they express Nikola Tesla's own thoughts upon science. He said much of this in other words in a notable speech at a banquet in Buffalo given to celebrate the conveyance of power from Niagara to Buffalo. Tesla is not alone a plodding workman. He is a dreamer of wise dreams, a poet, and a humanitarian, working with new tools for the benefit of all. He is a man who wonders at the folly of men who invent guns when they might invent tools. His spirit is naturally hopeful. He looks forward to new things, to improved science that shall work to uplift the common lot of man. He looks not so much at the world as at the universe. He finds power in the waterfall, and at the same time looks forward to a time when we may, perhaps, tap the unseen forces of the planets and use the cosmic energy that swings the stars in their courses. He looks to a time when power shall be so cheap, so universal, that all labor shall be done by tireless machines and every man's life be thus so much more worth living.

Born in Eastern Europe, it is interesting to observe that Tesla's speeches and writings are examples of clear and vigorous English. He can explain in the purest technical language his inventions to the understanding of men of science, and yet speak to plain folks in English that is simple, direct, and touched with a Shakespearian flavor, as if he had gone to the right source for his models. His first important paper was read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York in May, 1888. Since then he has spoken before learned bodies in England and in France

and several times in this country. Everywhere he has been received with the highest honors, everywhere listened to with profound attention. To show the spirit of the man we may quote two paragraphs from a lecture delivered before the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, England, in February, 1892. They also happily illustrate the man's use of a language not his mother tongue. Speaking of Crookes and his experiments and writings, he says:

When I was at college, a good while ago, I read in a translation (for then I was not familiar with your magnificent language), the description of his experiments on radiant matter. I read it only once in my life—that time—yet every detail about that charming work I can remember to this day. Few are the books, let me say, which can make such an impression upon the mind of a student.

In the same lecture he says:

We observe how the energy of an alternating current traversing the wire manifests itself—not so much on the wire as in the surrounding space—in the most surprising manner, taking the forms of heat, light, mechanical energy, and, most surprising of all, even chemical affinity. All these observations fascinate us, and fill us with an intense desire to know more of these phenomena. Each day we go to our work in the hope of discovering—in the hope that some one, no matter who, may find a solution of one of the great pending problems; and each succeeding day we return to our task with renewed ardor. And even if we are unsuccessful our work has not been in vain: in these efforts we have found hours of untold pleasure, and we have directed our energies to the benefit of mankind.

It is one of the essentials of modern scientific research and invention that there be

uninterrupted seclusion. Mr. Tesla is at work. His workshop is therefore sacred to work, and few people have visited or can visit it. He is at work. It is enough for us to wait until the master workman comes forth in his own time and in his own way tells us what he is doing. It is enough that he is at work not alone for himself and for those who may buy and sell his inventions, but for "the benefit of mankind." He has been thought to be a dreamer, because no stream of practical, every-day, selling "notions" flows from his shop. Yet what he has done has modified much that is done in this special field of work. His position is that of a leader, an inspirer, the guide blazing a new path through the forest, leading toward undiscovered countries of knowledge. It is fortunate for us he is here in our own time and country, if for nothing more than the inspiration of his presence, the example for all our young people. He is at home now. He is an American in the best sense, working here because this is the grandest place in the world to do grand work. The roar of Broadway that jars the windows of his shop cannot disturb its calm, and yet this very nearness to the active life of a great city is of itself a help and inspiration to work. He is still a young man, of tireless energy and exhaustless patience. Wonders have already come from his hand and mind, greater things may yet be near. At present we can simply wait, knowing that such minds never labor long in vain.

CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.*

BY CHARLES BENOIST.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE FRENCH "REVUE DES DEUX MONDES."

WHEN one looks at a map, the geographical relations of the United States and Cuba appear evident and necessary. The island is thrown in the form of a brace between the extreme points of Florida and Yucatan. It is like

the principal arch of the bridge which connects North America with Central and South America. Only a strait hinders it from resting its cape of San Antonio upon the continent. Not far from there ends Texas, an ancient Spanish province, since 1845 one of the states of the Union. Thus geographically the island of Cuba is found within the sphere of attraction of the United

*This article being written by a Frenchman, presents the Cuban question from the French standpoint, which is not, of course, the view that would be taken by an American.—EDITOR THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

States, the sphere of an attraction which enlarges in proportion as the mass increases.

There was a time when the United States and Spain touched each other upon a long frontier. Then Spain was still a great American power, the greatest of all, and the United States was springing up as an American power of the first order. As they met face to face it was necessary to fix their positions, and it was for this that the treaty signed at Escorial, October 27, 1795, was intended to provide.

Of the twenty-three articles of which this treaty is composed, there is at least one, Article 7, which after a century retains all its force and all its vigor. The Spaniards to-day do not cite it without indignation. "Of such a thing," they say, "there is no known example in diplomatic history; such a clause could have come only from the strange, prodigious, monstrous imagination of the statesman Godoy." This treaty, and in particular Article 7, governs the relations of Spain with the United States in Cuba, because it stipulates for the Spaniards in the United States, as for the Americans in the Spanish colonies, that the two powers shall not resort to extraordinary tribunals in that which concerns the punishable acts of their subjects or citizens. But according to M. Señor del Castillo, the treaty turns altogether to the advantage of the United States, because that country is in a position to use it infinitely more than Spain.

With this Article 7 of the treaty of 1795 there is connected the not less famous and not less execrated protocol of 1877, which defines precisely the rights and privileges of American citizens in Spain, in the adjacent islands, and in the possessions beyond the seas. Negotiated in the thick of the Cuban war, it was aimed especially at Cuba, Cuban affairs, and the part which American citizens were taking and are almost fated to take there.

Upon that point it is clear and plain. Accused of sedition, infidelity, or of plotting against the established order, public security, the integrity of the territory, or the supreme government, or of any other crime whatever, no American citizen can be sub-

mitted to any extraordinary tribunal unless he is arrested with arms in hand. If one wishes to conspire almost at ease, in security, and with relative impunity, there are only two precautions to be observed: the first is to acquire American naturalization, the second to avoid personally carrying arms. When Spanish authority comes forward, if it dares to do so, the man will appease it by putting under its eyes a paper bearing the stamp of the United States, which is equivalent to saying, "I am a Roman citizen."

Spain has the misfortune that Cuba is too near the United States, very much too near the center of its sphere of attraction. It is known that the Americans of the North are, as by an express gift, wise and far-seeing geographers and physicists. It was not yesterday, it was in 1823 that Mr. Adams, then secretary of state, wrote:

There are laws of political gravitation as well as of physical gravitation, and if an apple detached by the tempest from the tree which produced it cannot but fall to the ground, by virtue of the law of gravity, thus Cuba, separated by force from its own connection with Spain, and incapable of maintaining itself alone, cannot but gravitate toward the North American Union, which, following the same law of nature, cannot cast off its own.

But if there are persons who wait with more or less patience, there are also those who wish to advance; if there are those who content themselves with not taking their eyes from the apple and not suffering that a passer-by pick it, there are those in a greater hurry, who are not afraid to shake the apple-tree. The United States is not lacking in men who are in a hurry, and some of them are found in Congress. The executive power, diplomacy, checks and restrains them as much as it can, not because the fruit seems despicable to it, but because it knows better the inconveniences of a too sudden movement in a matter of international relations. And from this arise two courses, two parties, almost two policies toward Spain on the subject of Cuba: a popular policy and an official policy; a policy according to rules and forms, and a policy outside of rules and forms, a side policy; the policy of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney, correct, reserved, legal, re-

sponsible, and a policy compromising, invading, illegal, irresponsible, after the manner of Cecil Rhodes or Jameson.

These two policies do not date from yesterday. They were distinguished from the first moment that the United States perceived that Cuba was only a half-day's journey from Florida. From the commencement of this century many arms have been lifted and extended to shake the tree, many mouths have blown to swell the tempest. When free-masonry was imported into Cuba whence did it come? From the United States, from Philadelphia. What object did it propose, hardly keeping silent in regard to it? The independence of the Americas; understand, their independence of every European nation.

But free-masonry only prepared the way, and soon came insurrections, expeditions, sudden attacks. Where was their starting point and their source of support? Where did the rebels have their arsenal, their base of operations, their place of refuge? Where did they find men, arms, money? In the United States. When was there serious talk of rescuing Cuba and who talked about it? This or that American general, inflamed by the success of the Mexican campaign in 1846 and desirous of employing on their return the ardor of his regiments of volunteers. When a deserter from the Spanish Army, Major-General Don Narciso Lopez, presented himself in May, 1850, before the village of Cardenas at the head of a small troop, of what was this troop composed? In great part of Americans. And when the enterprise had miscarried, to what place did he withdraw? To American territory, to Key West.

Narciso Lopez came back to the charge in 1851. During the year that had rolled by, printed sheets, pamphlets, and newspapers had been scattered in profusion among the Cuban population. Where had they been printed? In the United States. For this second expedition as for the first, whence had Lopez drawn his men, arms, and money? From the United States, and especially from New York and New Orleans. The steamer that had carried

him had passed at once for a ship of the American war-marine.

Defeated at the battle of Las Pozas, Lopez was obliged to flee, and of his five hundred extemporized soldiers not one succeeded in escaping. Fifty of them, arrested while they were attempting to escape upon the launches, were American citizens—young men, some of whom belonged to the best families. They were executed on the 15th of August and Lopez was shot two weeks later.

Public opinion in the United States was excessively excited. In a few days the American general Houston raised a new expedition of five thousand men, which did not set out at all, because in the interim the tragic end of Lopez and his companions was learned. The United States government instituted an inquiry, but finally the president resigned himself to the clemency of Queen Isabella for those prisoners whose lives had been spared. The queen pardoned them, and of Lopez' five hundred partisans one hundred and seventy-six returned to their country. But henceforth there was blood between the United States and Spain, American blood shed in Cuba and for Cuba by the Spaniards.

From New York the Cuban Revolutionary Junta pushed its work ably and early. Another expedition was planned under the North American general Quitman. Quitman, well furnished with resources by abundant subscriptions, watched the preparations and did not neglect to keep up among the Cubans themselves discords and disturbances which must profit him. But just when the plot was ready to explode it was betrayed, and the two Cubans most compromised paid for their imprudence and the treason of the betrayer with their lives. Quitman, warned in time that his project was discovered, did not present himself at all.

It is not intended to go over bit by bit the history of the conspiracies of Cuba. All that is necessary to say is that for a half century the island has many times attempted to overthrow Spanish domination, and every place and every time the raised arm of the Cubans has been visibly or

invisibly sustained by some American hand.

The federal government has not neglected to do what it could. It prevented the troops returning from Mexico from attempting a descent into the island, it allowed the hard justice of war to take its course in the case of the companions of Lopez, it disbanded Quitman's expedition, it settled amicably the incident of the *Virginus*, it has recently placed its veto upon the too inconsiderate motions by which the popular policy came to light in Congress, it gave orders to the *Laurada* not to make a voyage to Valencia, which would pass in Spain for a provocation, it summoned before the courts the commander of the *Three Friends* and those who fitted out the vessel, it has submitted to an apparently severe surveillance vessels suspected of filibustering. The laws hardly permit it to go farther.

But because this official policy observes the rules and forms, because it is more discreet than the other, it does not follow in any degree that the government of the United States has no Cuban policy at all. It has one assuredly, one which, less blustering in its manifestations, less violent in its acts, is not less firm in its purposes nor less persevering in its measures. But, as for seventy years the popular policy has dreamed of seizing, for seventy years also the official policy has dreamed of purchasing the island.

Up to 1848 the plan carried out embraced two lines of conduct: (1) to manage that Cuba should remain in possession of Spain and not pass under control of any other European power until the opportune moment for the United States should arrive, and (2) to try by an adroit turn of the thumb to gain a revolution of the hand on the mysterious dial of destiny. Not to hurry matters, but not to give any pledges; not to favor in the New World, then in eruption, revolutions against Spain, but to give warning that if conflagration seized upon Cuba and Porto Rico, their fortune was so intimately allied with the prosperity of the United States that that country could not remain an indifferent spectator.

The estimate placed upon the value of

the island has varied at different periods. In 1823 it was reckoned at one and a half million dollars, in 1837, at nine million, and in 1844 at ten million. The first real attempt to purchase the island was made in 1848, when Mr. Buchanan was secretary of state. The United States government empowered Mr. Saunders to undertake this delicate mission, and authorized him to pay one hundred million dollars if necessary, but to make the best bargain possible. Mr. Saunders proceeded very cautiously and became convinced that the best policy for the United States would be to drop the matter for a time; but when he suggested this to his government he received an imperative order to continue the negotiations. The result was that the Castilian spirit was aroused, and the Spanish minister of state, M. Pidal, exclaimed: "I will hear nothing about it; rather let Cuba be lost in the ocean! rather let a wave run up and engulf it than that we should yield the island to another power!"

The federal government consoled itself for its disappointment and was not disconcerted. For several years it temporized, restraining its too zealous agents, saying to them, "Wait, the fruit is not yet ripe"; trying to make believe that if it had proposed to buy Cuba there had been no great desire that Spain should accept—simply a desire to talk.

Nevertheless when Mr. Soulé came to occupy the post of minister of the United States at Madrid, in September, 1853, behind his insinuations there was a round sum of two hundred million dollars. But Mr. Soulé was not the man suited to a negotiation demanding so much flexibility and tact, and he was especially unpopular with the Spaniards because of previous radical utterances upon the Cuban question. He could accomplish nothing, and as the United States was unwilling to carry out his idea that Spain should be forcibly compelled to give up Cuba if she would not sell it peaceably, he resigned his commission.

This was the second minister that the persevering desire to purchase Cuba had cost the American Union—a desire as in-

tense and more intense to-day, in spite of everything, than it was when avowed for the first time, for in his message of December 7, 1896, Mr. Cleveland suggested the same idea.

Thus from 1815 or 1820 to 1897, the United States has invariably followed toward Spain, on the subject of Cuba, this policy or these two policies: an official policy, correct, reserved, not passing as its extreme point a proposition to purchase, and a popular policy, impulsive, unrestrained, which runs easily into errors and excesses, which, in judicial forms or not, by a war just or not, would voluntarily rush to arms and without scruples put the most brutal force at the service of its desires.

Thanks to the Spanish government and nation as to the calm and stable party of the American nation, the worst evils, the supreme peril have up to this time been able to be avoided. The passing of the 4th of March, which it had been said would be the Cape of Tempests for the Spanish minister, was accomplished without accident. And in Spain this redoubtable cape, finally doubled, has been renamed and already saluted as the Cape of Good Hope.

The last word of Mr. Cleveland was "peace"; the first word of Mr. McKinley was "peace." On entering the White House he espoused the circumspect and correct official policy. He became not so much a new president as the successor, inheritor, and continuator of a long series of presidents. Suddenly tradition bound him down and he became a link of the chain.

The reason the difficulties in regard to

Cuba, which have not been made worse by the arrival of Mr. McKinley at the head of affairs, have not been and will not be resolved, is that between the United States and Spain there is too great a misunderstanding, or rather a fundamental misunderstanding, which confuses everything. The United States for as much as a century has wished to demonstrate to Spain that she would make an excellent bargain by yielding up Cuba. Perhaps that is the truth, but the one thing that Spain cannot understand, that can never enter into a Spanish head or heart, is to make of Cuba—representing to Spain what the island represents, and saturated as it is with Spanish blood—to make of Cuba a matter of bargaining. Inversely, Spain deceives herself in imagining that by heroism and sacrifices she will make the United States forget that Cuba is only five or six hours distant from Florida.

There exists another misunderstanding between the United States and the Cuban insurrection. The United States would make a mistake to believe that the ideal of the Cuban rebels is to be annexed to the Union. Their ideal is a republic after the fashion of Hayti. But in return the Cubans would do wrong to flatter themselves that the United States would allow them to form definitely a republic like Hayti without thought of some day absorbing it into the Union.

These are the illusions, these are the causes of the quarrel, and they will long remain so; and it might come to pass that the New World would have in the Cuban controversy its eastern question.

A CLUB OF MILLIONAIRE FARMERS.

BY FOSTER COATES.

NEW YORK is a city of clubs. All sorts and conditions flourish luxuriantly. There are clubs for men of wealth, clubs for poor men, clubs for rich men, and clubs for women. Scores of them you have never heard of. Everybody, of course, knows of the Union League Club

and the Manhattan Club, because their membership represents the two great political parties. The Union League is Republican, and every Republican of commanding importance in the city is on its roster. Its home is a gorgeous and roomy building on Fifth Avenue, filled with rare tomes, val-

uable bric-a-brac, and masterpieces of painting. The Manhattan Club is to the Democratic party what the Union League is to the Republicans. Its home is no less pretentious than that of its rival. It is the splendid marble edifice built by A. T. Stewart, for his private residence, at the time when he was indeed America's merchant prince, and his name familiar in the markets of the world—of Great Britain, France, Germany, India, China, Japan, and far-off Asia—as it was in his own country. It is a magnificent structure, and when it was erected dazed New Yorkers, for Stewart was the leader in what may be properly called the Renaissance of Sybaritic living.

The Century Club is famous for a membership learned in the arts, the sciences, and the professions. The Lotos Club is the leader in entertainments and Bohemianism that is not crude or vulgar. The Metropolitan is the only club in the city where every member is at least a millionaire, and many members have so many millions that they could not themselves tell with any certainty just how rich they are. The Quaint Club is made up of good fellows who dine monthly at the best hotel in town. The Press Club, as its name implies, is an organization of journalists. The Calumet Club is the home of the gilded youth. The Union Club is as exclusive as the Knickerbocker, and both represent the very flower of wealth, fashion, and family. There is a tradition that no member of either of these clubs has ever soiled his hands by work. The Yacht Club and the Jockey Club suggest a membership of wealth, leisure, and sportsmanlike proclivities. The Lamb's Club and the Player's Club are the homes of actors. The Quill Club is made up of ministers and church workers. The Engineer's Club, the Electric Club, the Coaching Club, the Tandem Club, the various athletic clubs, and the clubs formed by men representing every trade and profession would make the list too long for this paper. They all have their uses, and their reason for existence.

But who ever heard of the Farmer's Club of New York City? It boasts of only sixty members, yet it is the most exclusive and at

the same time the most unique organization to be found on this continent. In its membership only the ministry is neglected. All professions and businesses of the city in one way or another have a spokesman in those who have joined its ranks. In point of social prominence the very best men in New York are included in it. So far as wealth is concerned there is enough money represented to pay off the national debt. For ability, clear-sightedness, rare judgment, skill in manipulation, and the ability to push things along, these sixty men may be equaled, perhaps, in some other parts of the world, but this is doubtful. I am quite sure you will like to know who they are, so I print herewith their names. It is a list worth studying.

Daniel F. Appleton,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
George F. Baker,	Levi P. Morton,
John S. Barnes,	Gilman S. Moulton,
C. C. Beaman,	George B. Post,
Frederic Bronson,	William Rockefeller,
George H. Brown,	Whitelaw Reid,
James A. Burden,	Reginald W. Rives,
Le Grand B. Cannon,	F. Augustus Schermerhorn,
A. J. Cassatt,	Samuel Sloan,
Prof. Charles F. Chandler,	W. D. Sloane,
Joseph H. Choate,	John Sloane,
W. Bayard Cutting,	James Stillman,
Charles A. Dana,	Thomas Sturgiss,
Chauncey M. Depew,	F. K. Sturgiss,
Cleveland H. Dodge,	Rutherford Stuyvesant,
C. F. Dietrich,	Walter L. Suydam,
Charles Fairchild,	Henry A. C. Taylor,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,	Jonathan Thorne,
Richard Somers Hayes,	Samuel Thorne,
Henry E. Howland,	Oakleigh Thorne,
S. S. Howland,	H. McK. Twombly,
G. G. Haven,	Francis Underhill,
Adrian Islein,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Adrian Islein, Jr.	William K. Vanderbilt,
William E. Islein,	Herbert Wadsworth,
F. B. Jennings,	W. Austin Wadsworth,
Charles Lanier,	John Hobart Warren,
James Lawrence,	W. Seward Webb,
Johnston Livingston,	John D. Wing,
J. G. McCullough,	James T. Woodward.

It will interest you further to know that the club has been in existence since 1882. Its president is Frederic Bronson, its secretary Thomas Sturgiss. It has no club-house of its own, for it needs none. Each of its members belongs to at least half a dozen other clubs, and could obtain the use of

such rooms as might be desired for its monthly meetings. But it has come to be the settled thing for these rural New Yorkers, who plow in Wall Street and sow and reap on Broadway, to meet at the Metropolitan Club, or, as it is more familiarly known, the Millionaire's Club. This is the gorgeous white marble building at the Fifty-ninth Street gateway to Central Park, and here the farmers, over the dinner table, talk learnedly of the earth and the fulness thereof. They are farmers in dress coats, and instead of the plain fare that is associated with rural life there are rich soups, dainty *pâtés*, canvas-back ducks, and terrapin. There is no suggestion of the New England "boiled dinner." It is a feast fit for Lucullus. There is no apple cider, no milk, and no long draught from an old oaken bucket. But there is rare Chambertin and sparkling champagne. There is no after-dinner pipe in the kitchen or on the veranda, but instead the daintiest cigars that money can buy.

Then when the smoke curls around the chandeliers the farmers are at their best. Although they are skilled in speculation, leaders in law, in medicine, and in the professions, they take up the problems of the farm and discuss learnedly topics of the most vital interest to the husbandman. You may readily guess that these farmers have more than a superficial knowledge of the cultivation of land, when I select at random for your observance some of the matters which they have discussed. The plan is to adopt a series of topics for use during the season, then each member studies up the subject and primes himself for the fateful evening. No record is kept of the discussions, and that is to be regretted, for they would be of great value. Every member of the club is a practical as well as a theoretical farmer. Not one of them has less than a hundred thousand dollars invested in his farm and many of them have from three to five times that sum. So they talk of "Sorghum," "Butter," "Tree Culture and Forestry," "Fish Culture," "Sub-soil Drainage," "Fertilizers," "Rotation of Crops," "The Feeding of Cattle," "Farm Structures and Fences," "Landscape Gardening," "Horse-

shoeing," "Training Colts," "Farmers' Profits," "The Pig," "The Sugar Beet," "Renovating Pastures," "The Manufacture of Cider," and so on through a long list, touching upon every topic of interest, from country highways to the trotting horse, from the culture of the chrysanthemum to the growing of gooseberries.

That the meetings are interesting and profitable there can be no doubt. It is not hard to imagine the interest that Chauncey M. Depew would find in discussing "Sub-soil Drainage." There is no livelier wit in the city than Joseph H. Choate, and he would invest with peculiar interest his contribution to "The Feeding and Breeding of Swine." J. Pierpont Morgan, famous as the strong man in the world of finance, might be expected to do himself proud in what he said of "The Manufacture of Cider." Charles A. Dana, great as an editor, would bring tears to the eyes of his hearers in eloquently portraying "The Growth of the Mushroom."

Yet it would be strange, if after all, these farmers who have helped to build up the big city and develop its resources should not know a great deal about the cultivation of the soil. Look over the list of names. The fortunes that have come to these men came originally from the soil. Some of them were farmer's lads themselves. They have not always been rich and powerful. The first of the Vanderbilts was a successful garden-truck farmer on Staten Island. Depew came from the country district of Peekskill. Whitelaw Reid was a lad on an Ohio farm. Levi P. Morton has always been proud of the fact that he was a farmer and came from a family of farmers, although he has been eminent in the domain of finance and politics. William Rockefeller, before he opened Pandora's box and found there almost untold wealth, was a boy on a western farm. Samuel Sloan came from the country. The Wadsworths have always been gentlemen farmers. So it goes. From the country came these young men to the bustling city, seeking opportunities that come readily to men of brains and brawn. With the amplest fortunes they return, as is proper, to pay their tribute to mother earth.

Their farms are scattered at different points of the compass. They are manned by skilled help, have most improved machinery, and even though their product costs more than its weight in gold the experiments are not in vain.

Some of these gentlemen farmers send their fine fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs into the cities, where they bring fancy prices. Dr. Webb, for example, sends fine strawberries and lettuce to the New York market. Levi P. Morton sends gilt-edge butter at one dollar a pound. H. McK. Twombly has a milk route. Indeed nearly every one of the farmers sends some specialty to the markets.

Once when Henry Ward Beecher, who was a gentleman farmer on a large and ruinous scale, had some friends to dine with him at his country place on the Hudson, he offered his guests the choice of milk or champagne. "If you want to drink something that is really expensive, I beg that you will take this milk," he said, "and let the champagne go." "We estimate that this milk costs five dollars a quart, while champagne costs only three dollars. Every strawberry, every bean, every potato is worth its weight in gold."

But where do these farmers farm? The Appleton farm is in the Berkshire Hills. Appleton is at the head of the great publishing house and his farm is one of the show places in that picturesque portion of Massachusetts. C. C. Beaman is a great lawyer, but hardly so successful as a tiller of the soil. He owns a magnificent farm at the headwaters of the Connecticut River, in Vermont. His prize cattle are well known to breeders. Frederic Bronson has a splendid horse and stock-farm near Southport, Conn. It is called "Verna." He is a man of large wealth and his farm is a model in its way. He is a breeder of fine horses and is an excellent whip as well. He is the most prominent member of the Coaching Club. James Abercrombie Burden has a large estate near Troy, his native city. His place is called "Woodside." Le Grand B. Cannon has a farm at Burlington, Vt. He is a native of that state.

A. J. Cassatt has a stock-farm near Germantown, Pa. He is at the head of the Philadelphia Coaching Club. He is a prominent figure at all the horse shows, and belongs to the very swellest set. Professor Chandler has a fine farm in Westchester County, N. Y. Joseph H. Choate's farm is at Lenox, Mass., and a model place it is too. W. Bayard Cutting has a large estate and farm called "Westbrook" at Oakdale, L. I. He recently purchased Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's house for \$300,000. Charles A. Dana has cultivated an island near Glen Cove, L. I. He is a student of forestry and has on his farm specimens of trees from nearly all of the countries on the globe. He is also skilled as a grower of mushrooms. Chauncey M. Depew has a large place at Peekskill, N. Y. Cleveland H. Dodge has a farm at Fairfield, Conn. He also has another at Riverdale, L. I. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, has a farm at Cazenovia, N. Y., called "Lorenzo." He is very successful, too.

Theodore A. Havemeyer, head of the great sugar trust, has a farm a short distance from Tuxedo, N. J. It is regarded by the members of the Coaching Club as a "half-way house" during the annual drive from New York to Tuxedo. He has some fine horses, expensive and extensive barns, and a fine house. His farm is his chief hobby. He is the father of Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., of C. F. Havemeyer, and of Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr. He is a brother of H. O. Havemeyer, whose name is also great in the realm of speculation and finance.

Mr. Hayes has a farm at Millbrook, N. Y. Judge H. E. Howland has a country place, hardly a farm, at South Hampton, L. I. S. S. Howland, who married the sister of August, Perry, and O. H. P. Belmont, has a farm at Mt. Morris, N. Y., near the Wadsworth estate. It is called "Belwood," and is the home of the famous Belwood stud. He is one of the prominent members of the Chevy Chase at Washington. Adrian Islein has a very large establishment at Westchester, N. Y. F. B. Jennings, the

lawyer, is a farmer at Fairfield, Conn. He has also a farm at West Bennington, Vt. Charles Lanier, treasurer of the defunct Patriarchs, has a farm at Lenox, Mass., called "Allen Winden." James Lawrence is a farmer at Graton, Mass. Johnston Livingston, father of the Marquis de Lanquiere Villars, has a large farm at Hyde Park, N. Y. It is an ancestral estate. William McCullough is a farmer in Vermont, at North Bennington.

J. Pierpont Morgan has a large farm in a high state of cultivation, near West Point. He has been raising a fine breed of collies, called the Morgan collies. They have won many prizes at the dog shows. His place is called "Cragstone." Mr. Moulton is a farmer at West Randolph, Vt. George Post has an extensive farm at Bernardsville, N. J., near the former home of J. Coleman Drayton. It is called "Claremont Farms." Whitelaw Reid, who married the sister of Ogden Mills, is the owner of the celebrated Optier Farm at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Rives has a fine farm called "Carnwath" at New Hamburg, N. Y. He is a member of the Coaching Club. Mr. Schermerhorn has a farm at Lenox.

Samuel Sloan has a farm at Garrison, N. Y., called "Onlagiskit." He has a large family prominent in society in New York. W. D. Sloane, who married the daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, and John Sloane, his brother, have large estates at Lenox. James Stillman has a farm at Newport, called "Oaklawn," and another at Cornwall on the Hudson. H. A. C. Taylor, son of Moses Taylor, has a fine place at Newport. Jonathan Thorne has a farm at Black Rock, Conn. Samuel and Oakleigh Thorne have adjoining farms at Millbrook, N. Y., and are both expert gentlemen farmers. H. McK. Twombly, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt, has a large farm at Madison, N. J. He has fine stables and greenhouses. F. Underhill, member of the Coaching Club, has a farm at Oyster Bay, L. I. Cornelius Vanderbilt has a Newport residence called "The

Breakers" and a farm on the Hudson. William K. Vanderbilt has a farm at Oakdale, L. I.

Herbert Wadsworth has a farm and large estate at Avon, N. Y., ten miles south of Genesee, where Austin Wadsworth presides over the immense Wadsworth farm occupying the entire Genesee Valley at that point. The Wadsworth farm comprises thousands of acres. Mr. Warren has a farm at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., called "Atwood Farm." It is of large extent and is fully cultivated. W. Seward Webb, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt, owns an immense farm in Vermont on Lake Champlain, called "Shelburne Farms." He is now a member of the Vermont Legislature and is addressed as colonel. He built the Adirondack Railroad and has proved himself an able financier. He is president of the Wagner Palace Car Company. He was a doctor in St. Luke's Hospital when he met Lila Osgood Vanderbilt. John D. Wing has a farm at Millbrook, N. Y.

Scores of other New Yorkers own farms that dot the hills and valleys of the most fertile regions of this and contiguous states. But they are not members of the most exclusive club in the land, and, even if it is only a club of "hayseeds," I think I have shown that it has claims to recognition not possessed by any other organization.

What the least of these places costs each year only a statistician like Mulhall could tell. Far be it from me to attempt an estimate. With improved machinery, stables of blooded horses, fine cattle, an army of men and women, dogs, sheep, chickens, etc., the total sum lost would seem appalling to the farmer who approaches the problem from the other point of view, and tries to make every plow-share pay for itself a dozen times over, and every acre of soil yield a full crop. But the experiments are interesting, and in the end will help the real farmers, who will benefit by what their more fortunate brothers have learned at great expense, and perhaps loss of pride as well.

AT SEA ON THE ATLANTIC.

BY HENRY HALL.

IT is the almost universal testimony of those who from time to time leave our shores for a visit abroad, that no happiness falls to their lot greater than that which they experience upon finding themselves once more domiciled amid the old familiar scenes of home, and surrounded by the privileges, bustle, and vigor of American life. Nevertheless, it is the hope of every prosperous resident of the States that he may at some time enjoy a voyage to the Old World; and as a consequence the summer exodus to Europe grows larger every year. Thousands of Americans are at this moment preparing for their first excursion across the Atlantic, while others will go during the summer for the second, third, and perhaps even the tenth time, drawn upon this occasion by a desire to witness the pageants of the queen's jubilee year.

The author of a famous guide-book to the Maine woods advises all huntsmen who are preparing for a vacation in the forests to give themselves up, long in advance, to the

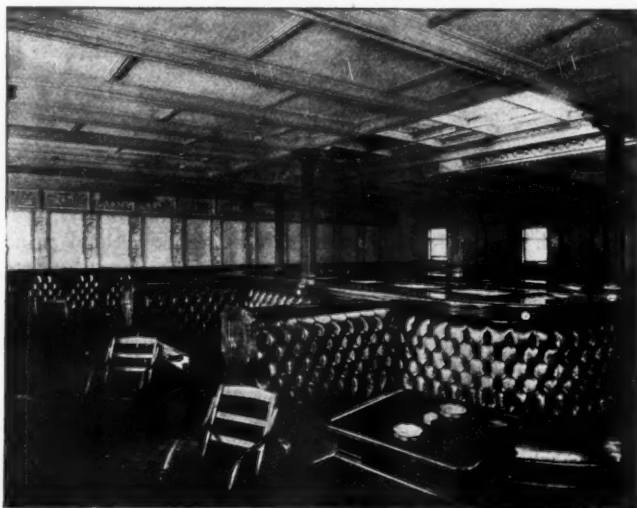
pleasures of anticipation. This is good advice, for more reasons than one, and it is



LIEUT. EDWARD J. SMITH, R. N. R., COMMANDER OF THE "MAJESTIC," WHITE STAR LINE.

suggestive. Not only may the actual traveler to Europe prolong the pleasure of his trip by indulging in anticipation, but he who cannot go may share in the pleasure of the voyage by the same mental contemplation. It is the purpose of the present paper to afford this mental glimpse of a voyage to Europe, limiting the paper, however, merely to the experience of the traveler on shipboard.

New York is not the only point of departure for Europe, but it is the principal one. From that port nearly thirty companies despatch steamers every month, some of them



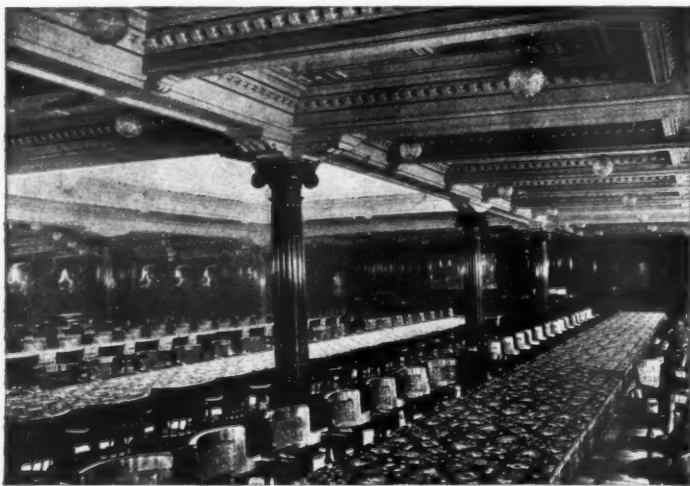
SMOKING-ROOM OF THE "ST. LOUIS" AND "ST. PAUL," AMERICAN LINE.
F—July.

once a week, to European ports. The steamers of the American, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, French, Cunard, and other lines are monsters, and marvels of beauty and luxury.

The twin ships the *New York* and the *Paris*, of the popular American Line, are excellent examples of modern construction. Each is five hundred and twenty-five feet in length, on the water-line, and five hundred

sists of fifty small steam-engines, which are required for ventilation, refrigeration, hoisting, and functions demanding power. Safety is insured by a division of the hull into seventeen water-tight compartments. While the mechanical outfit is planned upon a stupendous scale, the arrangements for the entertainment of the traveler are no less carefully designed. A promenade is provided upon the deck of the steamer, clean

as a boulevard, twice five hundred and fifty feet in length, upon which the tourists may either find wholesome exercise or lounge in comfortable extension chairs, while sheltered from the sun and rain. The dining hall, a special feature of these leviathans of the deep, extends almost entirely across the ship, the arched roofs, formed of cathe-



DINING-ROOM OF THE "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA," CUNARD LINE.

and sixty feet over all, or a little more than two and a half city blocks. Each is sixty-three and a fourth feet in width, with a molded depth of forty-two feet and a gross tonnage of ten thousand eight hundred. Ten boilers in each, containing over thirteen miles of tubing, supply the steam, and each vessel is driven by two engines of quadruple expansion type, working through six cylinders at a pressure of two hundred pounds, and developing about twenty thousand horse-power.

After the engines and the boilers have been placed in position, the services of about four thousand men are required for a year, before the vessel is fitted for sea. Plumbers, painters, electricians, cabinet-makers, decorators, and other artisans all play a part in the building of the ship.

A single element in the equipment con-

dral glass, fifty-three feet high, with twenty-five feet in the span. Each steamer is supplied with powerful electric search-lights, and with a view to possible employment as an armed cruiser is framed to carry fourteen five-inch breech-loading guns.

The tourist originates in every walk in life. Upon the deck, in the library, in the smoking-room are seen merchant princes and clerks, men of letters, planters and manufacturers, mechanics, invalids in search of health, and robust idlers, buyers and merchants, railroad presidents and preachers—promoters of financial enterprises, fashion, knowledge, and folly. Seldom elsewhere in the places in which men congregate are there so many elements as are represented on the ocean liner during the height of the season.

The cost of an Atlantic voyage varies with

the demands of the tourists. To the passenger of modest desires, who sees no objection to sharing his cabin with other occupants, the expense will not exceed from eighty to one hundred dollars; but his location in the ship will depend on forehandness in engaging passage. The berths amidships are the most eagerly sought for. There the least motion is experienced. At the extreme ends of the vessel the motion is the greatest. The passenger may have a room for himself alone, or a suite, but in that

posed, and looks upon the scenes about him with comparative coolness and complacency. The novice is encumbered with much baggage, he is nervous, and the fore-and-aft cap and sailorlike costume which he frequently assumes do not conceal his identity in the least. The one who knows will have an old suit of clothes for lounging about on the decks, and an extra suit to wear ashore. With these and proper linen, an evening suit, heavy boots, cap, and steamer rug the philosophic tourist may go



PROMENADE DECK OF THE "ST. LOUIS" AND "ST. PAUL," AMERICAN LINE.

case must incur additional expense. Having located his berth, the knowing traveler pays immediate attention to his place at the dining-table. If he sails by the American Line he will consult the second steward, but if on the German, French, Belgian, or Netherlands Line, the head steward.

At the wharf on sailing day one quickly discerns among his fellow voyagers the novice and the experienced traveler. The old traveler has little baggage, is self-com-

posed, and looks upon the scenes about him with comparative coolness and complacency. The novice is encumbered with much baggage, he is nervous, and the fore-and-aft cap and sailorlike costume which he frequently assumes do not conceal his identity in the least. The one who knows will have an old suit of clothes for lounging about on the decks, and an extra suit to wear ashore. With these and proper linen, an evening suit, heavy boots, cap, and steamer rug the philosophic tourist may go

anywhere with his mind at rest. A woman may circumnavigate the globe, with satisfaction and in good taste, with a good traveling costume, a black dress, and some extra waists. As the hour appointed for sailing approaches, the wharf swarms with people of all ages, classes, and nationalities. Venders of chairs, periodicals, and dainties mingle their shouts with those of the drivers of baggage wagons and coaches.

Express messengers and telegraph boys hurry through the crowds with *bon-voyage* messages in the shape of telegrams and gifts of fruit, candy, and flowers, and excitement is written on the faces of all.

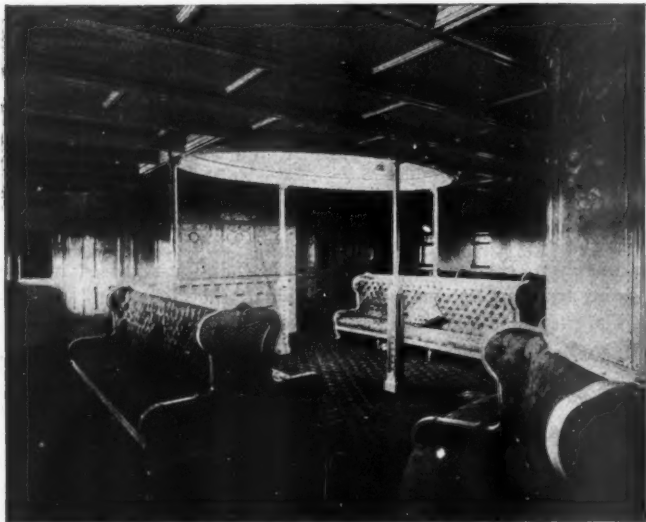
On board the vessel the crush is even greater than on shore. Uniformed officers at the head of the gang-plank direct those who are aboard how to reach the saloon. Cabin-boys elbow their way through the throng with trunks and boxes, bouquets and hampers. The decks are crowded, and everywhere small groups are enjoying a last chat or a quiet cry before separating. In the dining-room below another crowd holds possession as dense as that on deck.

But now the moment arrives for sailing. The clanging of a bell is heard, there is a warning shout from the ship's officers, the last good-bys are said, the actual travelers assemble on the upper deck, while their friends file ashore, each group taking places of advantage from which they hope to catch a parting glimpse after the ship has started on her journey. Pieces of belated baggage are hurriedly lowered into the hull, one or two gang-planks are lowered, and several cables are slipped. Handkerchiefs are already waving from decks and wharf, when a team dashes through the crowd, drawing a heavy



LIEUT. JOHN G. CAMERON, R. N. R., COMMANDER OF THE "TEUTONIC," WHITE STAR LINE.

truck, which stops abreast of the sole remaining gang-plank. This is the last or supplementary mail. When the last pouch has been thrown aboard, the only remaining hawser is cast off, and the mighty vessel begins to move gracefully out into the stream, amid the cheers and farewells of those on shore. But we have forgotten the almost inevitable belated passenger, who is frequently a notable object at the time of sailing. He arrives just in time to have himself and baggage hauled over the side after the sea-monster's heart has already begun to pulsate, and his adventure supplies the humorous element in the picture. Once fairly under way, the passenger repairs to his room, exchanges his former gear for steamer cap or hat and a wrap, and goes on deck, or, possibly, according to the hour,



DRAWING-ROOM OF THE "ST. LOUIS" AND "ST. PAUL," AMERICAN LINE.

to the dining-room for his first meal aboard. If he is fairly a man of the world, he becomes acquainted with his table companions promptly. A number of the voyagers drift naturally to the smoking-room, and before the evening meal has been served groups will have organized for mutual entertainment. Thence on, until the ship reaches the other side, games of cards, reading, conversation, and promenades occupy the larger part of the time.

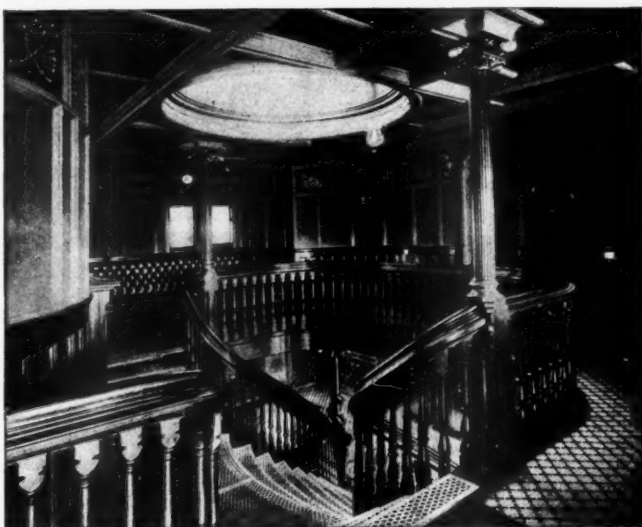
The old traveler settles down to the business of the trip at once, in the most matter-of-fact way. He knows by heart all that is new and interesting to the novice; and while the man who is making his first voyage is examining the various attractions of his floating home the old voyager selects a convenient position for his deck chair and watches the waters, reads, or talks with his neighbor. He comes to the table at dinner-time with an air which expressively implies, "I'm sorry for you who cannot eat. Look at me!"

The assemblage every evening at dinner is the chief social event of the twenty-four hours. The fare

is good, equal to that of the best hotels ashore. It is a time for gaiety and relaxation. The dining-room is brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and on many liners an orchestra plays delightfully during the meal. Many a passenger previously indisposed drags himself into the lighted hall to enjoy the music and to be tempted to eat and forget his forlorn state. An hour or two later many of the ship's company stroll forth on the promenade deck for exhilarating exercise, amid the fresh Atlantic breezes and the music of the spray breaking from the sharp prow of the water-

monster. Others congregate in the smoking-room, caring less for the crisp, bracing air than for other amusements, and a look into the sumptuous drawing-rooms reveals the presence there of other parties, who prefer chatting, reading, or sewing. In the main saloon an accomplished passenger is often persuaded to take her place at the piano, and those who are musically inclined form a circle around, the music being often the means of forming new acquaintances.

The first morning aboard ship is not equally agreeable to all of the passengers. Some have no desire to leave their berths, but to the more fortunate traveler the first



MAIN STAIRWAY OF THE "ST. LOUIS" AND "ST. PAUL," AMERICAN LINE.

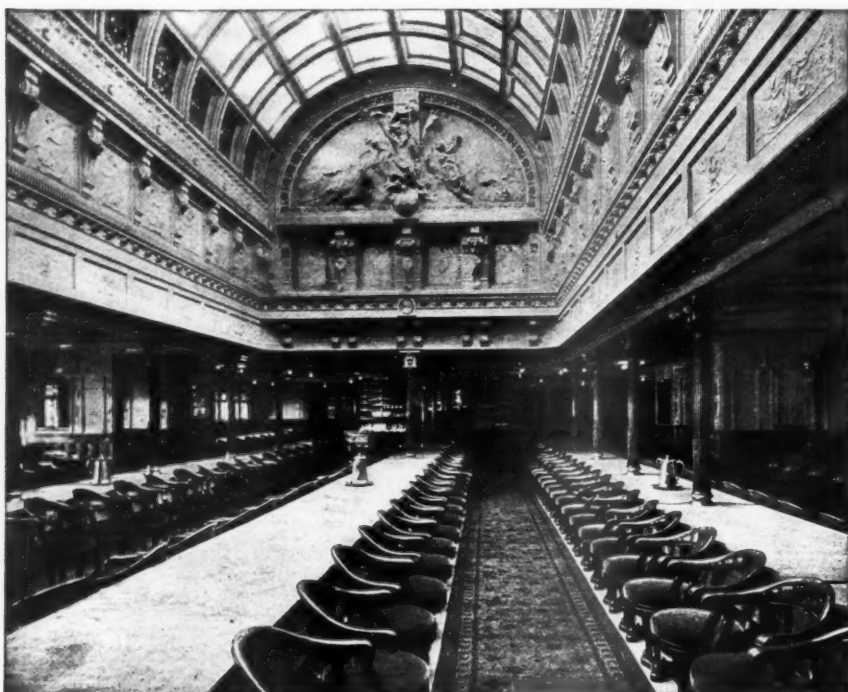
morning out is a great delight. A bath in a luxuriously furnished room and a cup of coffee and a biscuit send him out for an early walk on deck. The promenade is beautifully clean, the chairs have been rearranged, a few other early risers are there, and in twos and threes the new sailors tramp back and forth with relish, stopping now and then to watch the water, a school of fish, or some natural phenomenon.

Breakfast follows the morning walk, and those who are good sailors often speak of it as the most enjoyable meal of the day, albeit appearances indicate that every one of

the five meals which are served daily seems to be equally pleasing. Breakfast disposed of, the deck again becomes the congregating place. Rugs and shawls are tucked about the chilly ones, and those who do not nap or indulge in day-dreams have books and papers. Women make a pretense of occupation with fancy work, and the brand-new tourist devours his Baedeker. Presently the band appears, and for an hour the air is musical with its performances. Before the music has ceased, the deck stewards have

women have already formed their likes and dislikes, and much speculation is being indulged in as to whether one woman is a millinery-buyer or an actress, and whether a certain man is a detective, a professional gambler, or a western millionaire. The foundation for desperate flirtations has been laid, and before the signal for luncheon is given at 1 p. m. the ship's company has made rapid strides toward acquaintance.

After luncheon is eaten the company again loll on deck, flirt, read, tell stories,



DINING-ROOM OF THE "ST. LOUIS" AND "ST. PAUL," AMERICAN LINE.

brought luncheon for those who wish it, and the mummylike figures in the chairs are reanimated by bouillon and black coffee aromas. Elsewhere on deck merry groups are enjoying shuffle-board, hop-scotch, quoits, or bean-bag, and in the smoking-room the whist of the night before is being continued. The oldest traveler finds an audience for the stories which he tells on every trip, and amateur photographers and autograph collectors have the ship at their mercy. The

photograph, and play games. The library, the drawing-rooms, and the large saloons are occupied with parties. In the smoking-room there is excitement of a more masculine description. Bets are made of all sorts and descriptions, not only on the games in progress, but on the ship's run for the day—an important matter, concerning which an official bulletin is posted daily—on the hour of arrival in port, on the name of the ship which is then growing above the



CAPT. A. ALBERS, COMMANDER OF THE "FÜRST BISMARCK," HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

horizon and toward which all glasses are directed, on the weather, as to how many times the croakér of the ship's company will complain during the next twenty-four hours, the real color of the belle's hair, or how many times a particular small boy will fall down stairs. And so the time goes, and it is the even of the second day.

The men and women who have lived through it all and whose appetites are yet normal assemble once more in the brilliantly lighted dining hall, only to disperse upon the decks an hour or two later. He is a strong man indeed who does not feel the sentiment of the night on which he watches the starry sky and light-flooded sea from the deck of an ocean greyhound, and the oldest traveler is seldom ashamed to confess that the scene is more entrancing every time he beholds it.

To the good sailor all days are alike. There is a little variation, however, occasionally. Once at least in the course of the voyage an impromptu concert is likely to be arranged, for which an admission fee will be charged, the proceeds being devoted to a poor sailors' or sailors' widows' fund. Some mornings will be enlivened by a lifeboat or fire drill. There may be a birth on board, or a wedding, and the angel of death may claim a victim. A mock trial of some passenger upon an absurd charge often whiles away half a day. On the whole the days pass so quickly, that when the news comes that land has been sighted the passengers feel sorry as well as glad.

A storm at sea is never included in the advertisements of the various companies, but without it the traveler misses a sublime spectacle and fails to realize the stanchness of the vessel upon which he is traveling. The first intimation of a storm is the quiet spectacle of the stewards placing frames on the dining-tables to secure the dishes. If one is a novice he will ask the stewards, or possibly an officer, if rough weather is expected, and he will probably be told, "Oh no, but we put these down for precaution." It will not be long, however, before the rolling and pitching of the ship will convince the amateur that the precaution was a wise one; and by the time he takes his place again at the table, where he has sat

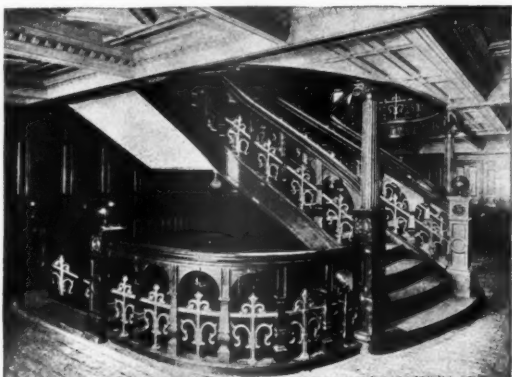


STATEROOM OF THE "UMBRIA" AND "ETRURIA," CUNARD LINE.

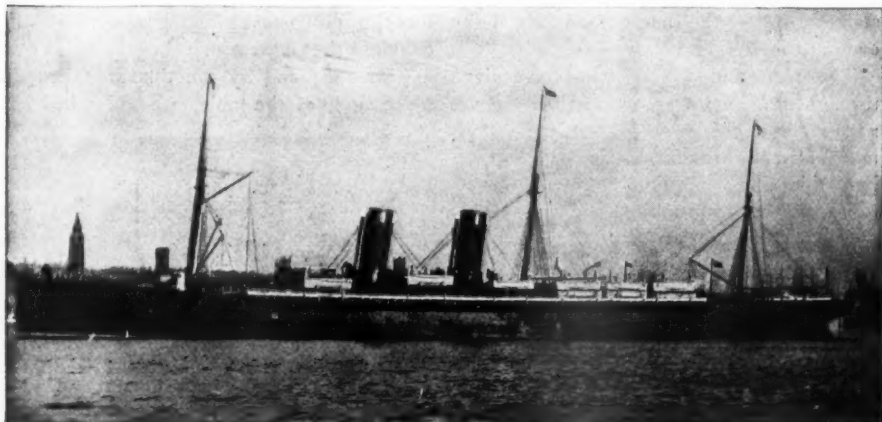
like a hero during the four previous days, he will have no doubt on the subject. If he is compelled to make a sudden exit from the hall, between soup and *entrée*, he will completely realize the situation. If the storm gains power, the monstrous ship, with its burden of machinery, freight, and passengers, will be tossed about like an egg-shell. The sea, upon whose smooth and undulating surface the phosphorescent sparks glittered and glimmered so gently the night before, will now be in tumult, tossing with the grandeur and power of hundreds of Niagaras, and the wind will howl an accompaniment which chills the blood. Then the traveler will gaze upon an awe-inspiring picture, and realize the insignificance of mortal works.

But the storm passes and in due time the lookout shouts the glad tidings, "Land!" Everybody hastens to the deck to gain a glimpse of mother earth. Baggage is once more looked for and made ready for transportation to shore, amid scenes of bustle

and confusion. Those who are nearing their native land may at once be distinguished from all others by their look of joy. When the pilot has come aboard with the latest newspapers, when the band plays "Home, Sweet Home," all that has been seen and experienced on the trip is forgotten for the moment, and the run into harbor is voted the crowning joy of an exhilarating ocean trip.



MAIN STAIRWAY OF THE "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
CUNARD LINE.



R. M. S. "ETRURIA" AND "UMBRIA," CUNARD LINE.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

CHINA PAINTING AS ONE OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY MRS. L. VANCE-PHILLIPS.

THE proper placing of china painting among her sister arts has been a question of interest to all china painters, and one about which there has been much discussion and concerning which there still exists a variety of opinions.

In strictly ceramic exhibitions this matter is of little importance, but with each recurrence of a national or international exposition it becomes one of great significance.

The china painter who offers original, artistic painting of merit desires to be recognized for such work in the department of fine arts. He desires to be included or excluded from this department irrespective of the material employed. This proposition is so plainly in favor of the applicant that attention is always secured. There is always a desire to place really artistic and original work of high character in the fine arts department; yet, after consideration of all points involved, the usual result has been an assignment of all china to the department of liberal arts.

This was the case at the great fair in '93, and not without thought and reason. Mainly it comes as the result of a natural desire to classify as closely as possible, and place all similar exhibits in one department. The larger amount of china offered for exhibition would come, if properly decorated, under the head of applied ornaments. It is therefore natural, if found expedient to place all porcelains* in one department, that it should be the department of liberal arts, since this would properly classify the larger part of the exhibit. This decision is also largely

influenced by a recognition of the fact that china is principally for use and incidentally for ornament.

The general use of china as a household article in no way interferes with its being used also as a material upon which to execute a painting of merit. When so used the subject and treatment should be considered from the same standpoint from which any other painting is judged. This ruling is admitted to be fair, and on several occasions the judges in the fine arts departments have recognized the injustice of placing all china exhibits among the liberal arts, and have only turned to this adjustment as a temporary means of disposing of an art which was found difficult to classify.

The same difficulty, with a similar result, was encountered by the United States custom-house officials in placing duty on decorated china and removing duty on pictures. The imported porcelain slabs (rectangular or oval pieces of china with a flat surface) upon which skilled workmen in foreign factories paint replicas of famous paintings were recognized as pictures pure and simple, and as such properly belonging to the free list. When, however, the commission turned to a vase bearing as the chief decoration a similar subject, with the value enhanced by skilfully wrought ornamental devices of mechanical exactness, it realized that this latter work was one of the points for protection. Then again, finding a plate—an article for table use—similarly decorated, it was confronted by the fact that decorated tableware was a special point for protection. These combinations of the pictorial and the decorative so puzzled the commission and experts called in for consultation that it seemed impossible to agree where to draw the line. The result was the acceptance of the only easy solution, that of

*A term synonymous with china and so used on the Continent. In America often erroneously used to denote a grade of ware less fine than china and superior to ironstone china; in some instances supposed to mean a material superior to china—this idea being derived from the fact that some choice foreign wares are quoted as "porcelains" and also that miniatures painted on china are most frequently mentioned as "porcelain miniatures," the value of which suggests that the material is rare.

Woman's Council Table.

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AN INEXPENSIVE SUMMER OUTING.

classifying all painted china under the head of "decorated china."

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. T. Goshorn, president of the Cincinnati Museum of Arts, the "National League of Mineral Painters" was invited to hold its annual exhibition in Cincinnati in 1896. A fund was set apart with which to purchase for the museum the best piece of china exhibited. Competent judges were chosen, who duly considered originality, design, and execution. This was accepted as a gratifying recognition of china painting as one of the fine arts.

It is desirable and necessary that this discussion of the accepting or rejecting of china painting by the fine arts societies should be concluded. China painting as a whole cannot be accepted by the best societies. There must be a settled division that can, in the main, meet the approval of all fine arts committees. The china painters themselves should be the ones to formulate and put before the highest authorities on art matters an outline of what would satisfy the desires of the china painters and at the same time be entirely consistent with the established requirements of art societies.

No time has been so favorable as the present, in which to bring about a decision among those most interested. The result can be easily secured by individual painters giving thought to the importance of securing a distinction between what may be classed as high art and as decorative art—by studying the possibilities and restrictions of each class, that there may come to be an easily understood difference apparent to every stu-

dious observer. In establishing and maintaining the dignity of the painting proper there need be no slight put upon the importance, usefulness, and artistic merit of decorative painting. There should be no rivalry or comparison, for with each a different end is sought. The one appeals entirely to the esthetic, the other belongs as wholly to the useful in art.

The clubs and leagues of china painters open the way for individual opinion, which, coming before the local clubs, leads to discussion. This in turn results in a club opinion as a whole. Later, through a delegate, this may be carried to the National League of Mineral Painters, a body made up of china painting societies of America.

In the National League, with opinions from all important clubs, it would seem that mineral painters could so formulate their desires as to enlist the interest of the very people who will be willing to give fellowship, when it is understood that china painters expect and desire a high standard, and are willing to submit to the same critical examination that all artists expect.

This itself will be an impetus to china painters. They will quickly realize the importance of an art education. Nothing could stimulate their efforts more than to know that a higher standard was being set for them.

If the importance of this step is even partially understood it will be taken with enthusiasm, so that no important exposition will come again without finding china painting thoroughly in touch with her sister arts.

AN INEXPENSIVE SUMMER OUTING.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON.

SUMMER-TIME offers to most people the possibility of a pleasant vacation. In winter nearly all of us are at work, with not an hour to spare; or at least we are busy, if only in the performance of social, charitable, and religious duties, which seem to be condensed and multiplied by cold weather. But when the sun rides high,

when the schools close, when the minister goes away to rest, when the poor are able to take care of themselves, and when society closes its doors and pulls down its blinds to shut out the influence of the dog-star, we feel that it is then or not at all that we may think of an outing.

The very first thing to be considered by

the "average person," in this connection, is the cost. Money as a rule persistently evades capture in large amounts, and it is a curious law of life which makes dollars represent more actual enjoyment to the poor than to the rich. We who have not a large bank balance in our favor and an income not dependent upon our labor must buy with stingy care the luxuries, among which a summer outing is one of the most delightful. We must choose the cheapest, and if possible at the same time the best. Our hard-earned money ought to command its full value during the short time that can be devoted to recreation and rational amusement; but how shall we insure this result?

There are so many delightful things one can do in the way of spending a vacation that a little forethought is necessary before choosing. In the first place it is not absolutely certain that one need go away from home to enjoy one's self most. Not infrequently a long excursion has its chief fascination in what we imagine it is going to be and not in what it finally gives us, while the most satisfactory enjoyments lie in wait for us, as it were, in our home neighborhood, and if we but know how to get within reach of them we need go no farther.

Bicycling, for those of us who can do it, has solved one of the problems of summer life. It has been well named "recreation set to music" and "happiness on wheels." Since the days when people took long, rambling journeys in carriages for the mere pleasure of going about and seeing the outdoor world, there has been nothing in modern times to compare with bicycle excursions. Speaking on my own account, the summer is all too short for me to exhaust the fourteen roads leading out into the country from the little college town in which I live, and I have no temptation to go away during the wheeling season.

Teachers and students can, perhaps, suit themselves best to one of the many delightful summer school assemblies, where cheap boarding, fresh air, and almost every sort of healthful physical exercise can be joined with just the studies needful to a preparation for efficient winter work. Charming

personal associations add especial fascination to this mode of spending a vacation. Moreover it is usually not necessary to make a distant and expensive journey in order to reach one of these free-and-easy educational resorts, several of which are found in every state.

Of course fashionable resorts are to be avoided as much on account of the expensive requirements as of the worry and exhaustion attendant upon formal social life at such places. There are hundreds of quiet, picturesque, healthy places, all over the country, where board and lodging are wholesome and cheap, and where one need not give a thought to the materials or the fashion of one's clothes. The less frequented these places are by the average summer boarder the more interesting they will prove to the thoughtful person who likes freshness, quaintness, and naturalness. As a rule the greater the change of scenery and of life the more stimulating the experience. This is the chief argument in favor of going away from home, especially in the case of depressed nervous health. But the change should be in the direction of quiet, restful surroundings.

It has been found that persons living far inland receive a fine tonic shock, of great value to the nerve-centers, when they go to sojourn a while by the sea. A similar effect is felt by dwellers in a flat country when they visit mountainous regions and abide for a time at a high elevation. The seashore, however, does not necessarily have to be reached where a Newport or a Long Branch demands the pocket of a millionaire; nor is the fashionable mountain hotel the only place amid the highlands where all the good effects of mountain air and scenery may be had. A knowing person, who has used his judgment well, finds a fishing village on the coast or a hamlet on the mountain-side just to his taste and very grateful to his purse.

What is generally called "traveling for pleasure" is all well enough; it is, indeed, delightful for those who have the means to indulge in it. And even a cheap, limited excursion may be very enjoyable to people

who are physically sound and hardy ; but it is a great strain upon nerves already wearied with protracted work, to go through the sleeplessness, the dust, the heat, the worry, and the anxiety of rapid and long journeying, while leisurely travel is exceedingly expensive. Of course if you have but a week or two of time at command, and you wish to see a great deal in a superficial way, a swift, flying excursion by rail and boat may be just the thing for you to choose. One must have a fair share of self-knowledge to make a wise choice; for, after all, enjoyment is very much a matter of temperament and health.

The person who has a special study, like botany, ornithology, geology, or some particular phase of nature is more certain than others of finding, in almost any unworked region or nook, fresh materials for enjoyable investigation. In fact to such an one the woods, fields, roadsides and stream-banks round about home are never exhausted. Every walk, every drive, every run a-wheel discloses new subjects for the note-book, and there is no end to the mild excitement of discovery and collection.

Speaking in a general way, next after finding a pleasant and profitable vacation at home, the cheapest and best outing will be that which involves the least public travel. One should first determine what is to be done for pastime. Is it boating? is it summer study? is it sight-seeing? is it health-seeking?—what is it? Settle this finally before thinking of where you are to go. The next consideration is how to gain

one's object in the cheapest and best way.

If your object is to forget study and so rest the mind, look around for the nearest place where congenial company and light amusements may be had without any of the social exactions which break in upon personal freedom. If you wish to continue study under circumstances favorable to outdoor exercise and healthful habits, go to a summer assembly or school where you can largely control everything connected with your work and your play. The main thing is to be satisfied with what you choose, for contentment is the foundation of every healthful pleasure.

As to expense, what is economy for one person is ruinous extravagance for another. In choosing your method of enjoying your outing bear in mind that an ambition beyond the limit of your pocket-book is but a bid for difficulty and disappointment. Make up your mind at the outset to be happy with what is easily within your reach; for no amount of longing can possibly add a dollar to the sum at your command. And as for dress, make the simplest outfit serve your turn. It is a matter of common observation that those who are least able to afford it dress the most expensively when out for a summer vacation. You may rest assured that nobody is going to notice your clothes. Most people are too busy thinking of themselves to make any note of what you are doing or wearing; moreover an outing is not just the opportunity for personal show. To be inexpensive an outing must be simple, and let simplicity begin with the wardrobe.

THE VENOM OF SNAKES.

BY ROBERT VON LENDENFELD.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

THERE are only a few mortals who regard snakes with any other feeling than that of purest aversion. This feeling is fully justified, for, although many snakes are not venomous, many more are harmless, and, at least in our temperate climate, all are useful as mouse-exterminators,

yet a considerable number of them wage a ceaseless war against the life of us mortals. Who does not know of the dangerous venomous serpents of the tropics? Who is not aware that in India an average of twenty thousand persons yearly die from the bite of the hooded serpent?

Of course from very early times medicinal science has been searched for a means to counteract the fearful results of this venomous snake's bite. Yet every such effort was in vain until last year, when Calmette at the Pasteur Institution in Paris and then Fraser in Edinburgh succeeded in finding a remedy for snake poison. This antidote is obtained on the same plan as those substances with which Pasteur, Roux, and Behring have battled with dog bites and diphtheria: it is a counteracting serum.

It is very noteworthy that many nations, races, and castes lowest in civilization have for a long time protected themselves against poisoning from snake bites by a method which never until the present time, the twentieth century, has been discovered by European scientists. The races of Psyller in Africa, Morser in Italy, and Guner in India, ages ago possessed a means to insure themselves against poisoning from snake bites, and to-day there are people who are not harmed by snake poison, if we may believe the descriptions of travelers. Such are the negroes on the Guinea coasts, the race of Eisower in Barbary, some fakirs and snake-charmers in India, the inhabitants of Mozambique, and some Kafirs in South Africa. The means used by all these peoples to secure immunity from snake venom consists in taking as medicine the venom, either fresh or dried, from the venom glands of snakes. The majority eat the venom, but in Mozambique the same result is gained by inoculating with it. That these peoples really do make themselves proof against snake bites in this way seems to be sure beyond a doubt.

Although this method was made known long ago in Europe by travelers, nobody seemed to take any notice of it until the experiments of Pasteur and his school had demonstrated the possibility of utilizing it. Then scholars began to study the effects on animals of feeding snake venom and of inoculating with it, and to convert into scientific capital the avowals of these fakirs, Kafirs, etc.

Different animals are affected in different degrees by snake venom, and the venom of

different snakes varies in strength. But for animals of the same kind, and for one and the same kind of snake venom, it is stated that the amount of venom that is sufficient to kill an animal, that is the minimum fatal dose, is exactly in proportion to the bodily weight of the animal.

After the minimum dose of snake poison for guinea pigs, frogs, rabbits, white rats, and cats had been ascertained by a number of experiments an attempt was made to secure for these animals immunity against poison. In the first place a dose of venom considerably less than the minimum fatal dose was injected into each one, and at intervals of from eight to fourteen days increasingly larger amounts were injected, until finally the doses exceeded the original fatal dose. At first the increase in the venom doses must be very gradual, but later considerably more is added each time.

By means of this method Calmette succeeded in making animals proof against sixty times their minimum fatal dose, while Fraser by the same method made a rabbit able to withstand fifty times its fatal dose. The remarkable thing about the latter's experiment was that the test animal remained entirely healthy and strong and gained considerably in weight during the time it was taking the poison.

These experiments show that the organism can become accustomed to poison, and that very quickly and in very large quantities. It is not easy to demonstrate through what process this takes place. The most likely explanation seems to be that in consequence of the irritation caused by the constantly increasing doses of poison introduced into the test animal there is formed in its blood an antidote that chemically changes the snake venom and so makes it harmless, or at least counteracts the natural evil consequences of its effect on the organism. At any rate it had to be acknowledged that the blood of an animal that had been made snake proof had certain characteristics lacking in ordinary blood. This was proved without difficulty by a number of experiments such as the following:

The experimenter took some blood of a

poison-proof animal, extracted from it the liquid part (the serum), dried it under an air-pump, and finally injected solutions of the blood serum thus prepared into animals which had not been made poison proof. The same experiment was repeated many times. Next a certain amount of the inoculating serum was mixed with an amount of poison exceeding the minimum fatal dose, and both together were injected into an animal. Then the venom and the serum were simultaneously injected, but in different parts of the body; then first the inoculating serum and later the poison, and finally the venom was injected a half-hour before the serum.

These experiments, tried in great numbers and with the most varied quantities of venom and serum, show that the effect of the venom really is lessened by the serum, is entirely prevented by it in proper proportions, and therefore that the serum really is an effective safeguard against snake bites. Furthermore, they show that the amount of serum necessary to counteract the effect of venom is in direct proportion to the amount of venom injected, and therefore that only the quantity of venom exceeding the minimum fatal dose comes into consideration. If the amount of venom injected amounts to but little more than the minimum fatal dose, then a minimum amount of serum is sufficient to preserve life; but this amount neutralizes only the excessive amount of poison.

It remains to say that animals who have been made proof against one kind of snake have the advantage of being proof against other kinds of snakes, and their serum—so our experiments at present indicate—is a preventive against every kind of snake venom.

Direct experiments to show the extent of man's susceptibility to snake venom have not yet been made. His omnivorous character would place his susceptibility to hooded-snake venom between that of the cat and that of the rabbit. Hence, to kill a man weighing 143.299 pounds avoirdupois from 2.16 to 2.31 grains of the venom would be required. This is the minimum fatal dose.

Cunningham has ascertained that a healthy, full-grown, unaroused snake in biting gives out from its poison glands between 1.78 and 11.2 grains of poison; but from the nine cases observed only one, which apparently was a very exceptional case, gave out the highest amount, 11.2 grains. All the other cases were below 6.17 grains, their average being 3.009 grains.

If our premises are correct, it follows that in most instances the amount of venom given out by the hooded snake exceeds man's minimum fatal dose, and therefore in most instances the bite of this snake proves fatal. Yet very often a part of the venom injected by a snake's bite bleeds out or is sucked out. Of course the wound must be sucked out immediately, and if possible this should be done by the one bitten. When these precautions are taken, frequently the amount of venom that passes into the organism is less than the minimum fatal dose, and the wounded one may escape with his life, after a more or less severe sickness.

Even in fatal cases sixty-four per cent do not die immediately, but live a day after they are bitten. From this fact it is concluded that in sixty-four per cent of the cases the amount of venom that passes into the organism is only a little in excess of the minimum fatal dose. Thus the victims of a snake bite who are not too strongly poisoned may be saved from death by the injection of a little of the counteracting serum, and by using a larger quantity of the serum many may be rescued who otherwise would die very soon.

We already have referred to the fact that a number of wild peoples, the Eisower and Kafir tribes, make themselves proof against snake bites by eating snake venom, and that many experiments have been made in this direction. The inference is that snake poison when taken into the stomach of a man or a test animal has little or no poisoning power. Fraser has fed white rats a thousand times their minimum dose without producing any noticeable effect upon them. A Kafir shepherd declared that eating snake poison always had an intoxicating effect on him. Authentic information on

this point is lacking, and it is scarcely expected of European travelers in the tropics that they will indulge in anything so dangerous as snake poison just to prove the assertion of the shepherd. However, experiments of feeding venom to white rats have given the sure, positive result that eating venom on several days, until the doses have been increased to not more than fifty per cent above the minimum fatal dose, will make white rats entirely proof against snake poison.

Thus we see that not only the injection of the inoculating serum but also eating snake poison secures immunity from the evil effects of snake bites.

While one can easily recognize the effect of injecting the serum as being that of a chemical acting directly on the venom, it is not easy to get an idea of the protecting power of venom swallowed. At any rate it

can not be absorbed into the walls of the intestines and passed into the organism unchanged, because then its effect would be as deadly as if it had been introduced into the body directly through a bite. It seems more likely that the action of the juices of the stomach and intestines changes it into some venom-proof product, which then is absorbed by the walls of the intestines and carried into the blood.

One theory is that this product is identical with every product which exists in the blood through the repeated injection of poison, and which gives the serum its poison-proof quality; and this product apparently is the result of the chemical decomposition of the poison, which has a fermenting, enzymotic, destroying effect on the poison, just as the poison has on the living albumen of the human organism.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS IN WASHINGTON.

BY JOSEPHINE RICKLES.

ONE of the most interesting places in the beautiful city of Washington, at least four times a year, is the United States pension agency. It is situated on the corner of Third and F Streets, diagonally across from the "big red barn," as Washingtonians term the pension building where the last four inaugural balls have been held. The agency is a modest looking building, and would easily be taken for a private residence were it not for the stars and stripes waving from the third-story window and the big gold letters, "U. S. P. A.," over the entrance door.

However unimposing it may look, there is more real, hard labor done in that little office than in many of the larger departments. There is disbursed from this office annually over eight millions of dollars to the "old veterans," whose pensions reach them in nearly every civilized part of the world—Asia, Africa, the Fiji and Sandwich Islands, India, Australia, China, and Japan—the government bearing all expenses of postage.

There were formerly on the rolls of the

D. C. agency eight thousand "personals," who came to the agency themselves, every three months, to receive their pensions, although quite a number of those living in the district preferred to have their checks mailed. Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Sheridan usually called for theirs. It was a pathetic sight, this tri-monthly assemblage of old soldiers and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades. The majority were crippled, blind, or totally disabled, yet all patiently waited their turn in being paid. On the morning they were to be paid, one might see a line of old soldiers extending the length of three blocks; also a crowd about the door, some of the poorer class having slept in the adjoining park in order to get their checks before beginning their day's labor. The clerks commenced to pass out checks at 6:30 a. m., and from then until ten o'clock, when about sixteen hundred had received checks, there was a crowd of pushing, hurrying people. From ten o'clock until 5 p. m. there was a smaller number, and those who

had waited to avoid the crush had plenty of time to go through the usual routine before the office closed. The second day was a repetition of the first.

All of this has been done away with by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1896, discontinuing personal payments at the different agencies. A great deal of dissatisfaction resulted, as was not unexpected, but the change will undoubtedly be beneficial, as it destroys all discrimination, insuring payment to those residing at more remote points as soon as to those in the immediate vicinity of the office. All are now paid through the mails, there being four large ones each day. The letters are opened, the vouchers taken out, examined, and charged, then the checks are drawn and placed in their respective envelopes. All this requires a great amount of labor and is done by a small force of clerks, who work from six in the morning until six at night for about ten days. It is often remarked that the work must be very light during the time intervening from one quarter to the next. This is a mistaken idea, however, as the time is fully occupied in preparing for the succeeding payment.

The Washington agency has many prominent names on the rolls, conspicuous among which are the widows of Generals Hancock, Hazen, Kilpatrick, Logan, and Sheridan. The widows of naval officers are those of Rear-Admirals Dahlgren and McDougall and Commodores Johnson and Bissell. Of the persons pensioned as survivors of the Mexican War are Generals Beale, Wilcox, and Joseph E. Johnston, an ex-Confederate. The widows of ex-Presidents Grant and Garfield are paid annually, by a special act of Congress.

There are 129 different rates paid, varying from \$1 to \$12 per month and from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per annum. There are on the rolls of this peaceable republic 970,678 names of pensioners—more than the combined army pension lists of all the fighting European powers—and during the year ending on June 30, 1896, \$139,280,075 was paid out in pensions. The total number of pensioners of the United States residing in foreign countries on June 30, 1896, was 3,781, and the amount paid them during the year was \$582,735.38. The tendency of the pension roll is to diminish, from natural causes, unless it is increased by legislation.

REMEDIES PERMISSIBLE IN HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

BY H. A. HARE, M. D.

II.

IN the different stages of a disease frequent changes are made in the medicine prescribed for the patient, and thus, unless great care is exercised, a stock of half emptied bottles accumulates. It is a very common thing for the economical housewife to retain these bottles and the medicine they contain, with the idea that they may be useful in some future illness, and this very frequently leads to a domestic prescribing of powerful medicines for conditions which seem to the untrained mind identical with those for which the physicians originally ordered them. Even supposing that the ingredients ordered for the first case are suitable to the treatment of the second, it is by

no means certain that the quantities of the ingredients are suitable to both cases. Thus it is a self-evident fact that in cold weather every one needs an overcoat, yet every one does not need the same size of overcoat, and so in an illness all patients suffering from the same disease do not require the same dose. Hence I would urge the importance of always throwing away all bottles of medicine ordered by physicians after their use has been discontinued in the particular case for which they were ordered.

By far the best means of doing good to members of your family who may be stricken with acute illness is by the use of external applications, which consist in liniments for rubbing, mustard plasters for counter-irri-

tants, or hot foot-baths for the purpose of overcoming congestions due to cold or other causes. The great mistake which is made in the use of the foot-bath ordinarily, when an endeavor is being made to break up a forming cold, is in allowing the patient to walk about the room after the bath is over, thereby chilling the very part of the body in which the circulation has been increased, and driving the blood back into the previously congested blood-vessels. A hot foot-bath should not be given until the patient is actually ready for bed, and his feet should not touch the floor after they are removed from the water. While it is being given he should be wrapped in a blanket, and often the efficiency of the bath is increased by adding to the water a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful of mustard flour.

In regard to liniments, let me warn you of the fact that most of the liniments which have great power for good contain sufficiently large quantities of such powerful drugs as ammonia, chloroform, aconite, or opium to produce serious or even fatal poisoning if taken internally, and therefore bottles containing liniments should not be placed in the closet with bottles containing medicines for internal use. Further than this, liniment bottles should always be of a peculiar shape or bear a mark so startling or peculiar in its appearance as to call attention to the fact that the liniment is poisonous if taken internally.

Again, I cannot urge you too strongly to avoid the dangerous practice of attempting to administer medicine when the light is not good. All medical men of large experience have frequently met with cases in which patients have placed a bottle of medicine to their lips and taken a draught of its contents in a dark room, under the impression that there was "only one bottle upon that shelf," when in reality some other member of the family had placed other bottles there. In this way serious cases of poisoning have occurred. In other instances a wife rising in the night to give some medicine to her husband or child has picked up the wrong bottle in the dim light and administered a fatal dose, with terrible result.

Where medicine is ordered in drops you should always obtain a medicine dropper from a drug-store and avoid attempting to drop the medicine from the bottle, as it requires a very steady hand and accurate counting to avoid a mistake.

Again, you should remember that teaspoons vary considerably in size, and should the medicine be a powerful one and be ordered in teaspoonful doses the safest way is to administer it in a medicine-glass which has been carefully marked in quantities.

Let me say a word also in regard to the application of counter-irritants. These are useful in the treatment of internal pains, such as colic arising from indigestion. They rarely do harm and often give great relief. The only harm of which they are capable is that the plaster, which is generally made of mustard, when applied too strong produces a burn on the skin. This burn is not only exceedingly painful but is frequently followed by pigmentation, or discoloration, of the skin, so that the person bears for many months afterward, and sometimes for life, such a discoloration as to mar his appearance. This is particularly apt to be the case if the patient have a particularly fine, delicate white skin, and in the case of women who desire to wear low-neck dresses an application of a plaster to the chest during a severe cold may result in their being unable to wear anything but a high-neck dress for many months afterward. If this is the case the thanks which the patient was willing to offer for the first relief are soon turned into expressions of disgust which last very much longer than the protestations of delight at the relief of pain.

Mustard flour when it is used in the preparation of a mustard plaster is best moistened by means of hot brandy or hot vinegar, and it is always best to weaken it with ordinary wheat flour. When a plaster is applied to a person who is suffering much pain the relief which it gives frequently permits the patient to go to sleep, and he may be so exhausted that he sleeps notwithstanding the burning sensation. It is under these circumstances that a burn of the skin most frequently results.

One very useful form of counter-irritation in place of a mustard plaster is what is known as a turpentine stupe. This is made as follows: A piece of moderately thick flannel is folded several times until it is about six inches square. It is then allowed to soak in a bowl of very hot water and some turpentine is placed in a tin cup, which is then set in another bowl of hot water in order that the turpentine may be heated without its coming in contact with the flame. (For should you endeavor to heat turpentine over a gas-jet or over a stove it will probably explode and produce serious burns.) By means of a pair of scissors or a hairpin the folded flannel is quickly picked out of the hot water and dropped on a large towel. The ends of the towel are then twisted so that the flannel is thoroughly wrung out and freed from all excess of hot water. It is next dropped in the cup of turpentine and after being thoroughly saturated with the turpentine is wrung out in a towel a second time in order to get out the excess of this drug. The flannel is now moistened with the hot water and turpentine and yet is not so wet as to drip. It is placed wherever the pain may be and kept in position. In a very short time it produces a considerable

amount of irritation, which usually relieves the pain. This application is quite capable of producing serious irritation, and should not be allowed to remain on too long, as it may blister a tender skin. Neither the turpentine stupe nor the mustard plaster should be applied to young children, as they produce too much irritation, unless the turpentine in the one case or the mustard in the other is so thoroughly diluted as to lose a large amount of its irritant influence. If they are applied in too strong form they not only cause great pain and excessive irritation of the skin but in addition may make the child exceedingly restless and even feverish.

Finally, let me warn you against one common habit, which is closely connected with the use of bottles containing old medicines, and is strongly condemned by oculists, who most frequently meet with it—the habit of preserving old medicine-droppers which have been used for dropping fluids into the eye. Quite frequently powerful medicines dry in these droppers and when they are used some months afterward for the introduction of eye-washes they produce symptoms which very seriously alarm the patient and which may to some extent mystify the practitioner.

A CHAUTAUQUA IDYL.

BY JOHN HUSTON FINLEY.

I HEAR 'mid voices of the night
The swish of wave that tells the flight
Of unseen boat across the lake,
Upon whose shore I lie awake
And think of things supernal,
Dim visioning th' eternal,
Till sleep comes on.

And then I sit by other lake;
I hear shore-echoes of the wake
Of other craft. A spirit bark,
Unseen, plows on athro' the dark,
That swift shall bear me thither,
Whence it has brought me hither—
When death comes on.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS.



UNITED STATES POSTMASTER-GENERAL GARY.

THOUGH the idea of a universal postal congress originated in the United States, the present meeting, the fifth sexennial meeting of the congress, is the first one it ever has held in America. It began on May 5, in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D. C. Fifty-four countries were represented, including China, Corea, and Orange Free State, which do not belong to the union. Brazil, Congo Free State, Ecuador, Greece, Hawaii, and Uruguay are the only countries in the union that did not send representatives. The congress was called to order by United States Postmaster-General Gary, who delivered the address of welcome. Gen. George S. Batcheller, of New York, was unanimously chosen president of the congress. Mr. Hohn, director of the postal union at Berne, Switzerland, was elected secretary, the other officers were decided upon, and business was immediately begun. French was the language used in the convention. All efforts to secure the adoption of a universal postage stamp failed, the chief difficulty in its way being that of currency fluctuations. However, a number of changes from the convention

signed in Vienna in 1891 were secured. The chief modifications were declared in an official statement of May 29 to be as follows: "First, the taxes on territorial and maritime transit are to be gradually lessened every two years, and the abatement of these expenses will be considerably simplified. Second, international postal cards now prepaid will pay a double tax in place of assessing letter postage, thus reducing the fee for letters not prepaid from ten to four cents. Third, samples of merchandise are allowed in exchanges with countries of the union up to three hundred and fifty grams in place of two hundred and fifty grams, as heretofore."

The Kennebec Journal. (Augusta, Me.)

When shall we have a monetary congress providing for a universal currency that will not fluctuate? Something of the kind must come sometime if civilization progresses along the lines it is going at present.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The postal service is one of the great civilizing agents, and the congress, in trying to improve and cheapen it, will be working in the cause of humanity.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

On the score of commerce alone a cheap and efficient international postal service is all important. For in spite of the great expansion of telegraphy a large part of the business of the world will continue for many years to come to be done by correspondence. And modern commerce is no longer national, but international.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

One can travel round the world without much difficulty in these days, even though having knowledge of no other language than English. But the time has not yet come, though it probably will, when our tongue is the recognized means of communication in international business.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

The action of General Batcheller, president of the international postal congress, in excluding representatives of the press from the sessions of the congress and limiting all communications to newspaper men to a brief outline of what is done each day, is silly in the extreme. It makes no difference who is responsible, such an order is absurd.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

We are, of course, bound to accept the combined opinion of the leading postal experts of the world; but this does not prevent the expression of a protest that free silver is chiefly responsible for such currency fluctuation as is complained of, and that with a universal gold standard there could be little or no difficulty to overcome.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Liberality in the margin of weight allowed seems to be good policy, for many letters will still not go over the half ounce, while it favors those who do not have appliances for determining weights or ready access to post-offices. The increase of weight implies greater expense for transportation where mails are paid for by weight, but not a proportional increase for other handling and for office work.

THE PARIS DISASTER.

ALL France and many other countries of Europe have been thrown into mourning by the terrible fire of May 4 in Paris. The scene of the disaster was a temporary wooden structure erected on a vacant lot in the Rue Jean-Goujon expressly for the charity bazaar, an annual social function conducted by the leaders of French society. The bazaar opened auspiciously on May 3 and at the time the fire broke out, on the afternoon of the next day, the building was crowded, the stalls being occupied by royal princesses, duchesses, countesses, and other great social personages. At least one hundred and fifty lives were lost and as many more persons injured in the panic that attended the rush for the exits. Among those killed are the Duchesse d'Alençon, sister of the Empress of Austria; Vicomtesse d'Avenel, and Mme. de Flores, wife of the Spanish consul. The injured include General the Marquis de Callifet, the brilliant cavalry commander, and the Duchesse d'Uzes.

The Times. (New York, N. Y.)

The statement of M. Dieudonne, secretary of the president of the company that built the bazaar, throws a terrible light on the planning of the whole affair. There was no organized force for the prevention or putting out of fire, or for the regulation of the crowd. There was no special arrangement for summoning the fire department, and no portion of the department in near attendance. The prefect of police says that the authorities had no control over the character of the structure because it was on private ground. This seems impossible, but if it be true that the government had no jurisdiction as to the character of the structure, it surely had the right to make every possible provision for the safety of those who used the structure, to have firemen present at points of danger, such as those where fire was permitted, to have appliances for prompt extinguishment of fire within the building, and to have the fire force in close attendance outside. A city in which one may be arrested for dropping a cigarette paper on the pavement, and in which hundreds may be burned to death on private property because the simplest provision for safety is not made, is not an ideally managed city. It is at least to be hoped that this fearful lesson may give the Parisians a better notion of the adjustment of governmental regulations.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

That the majority of the victims were women only illustrates once more the humiliating fact that in such moments of fate poor human nature instinctively develops its wholly selfish side, and it is each one for himself—a blind, wild struggle for life, in which the weaker go down.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

What is needed to be learned is the art of fire-proof construction of temporary or of comparatively inexpensive edifices. That it can be done there is no possible question. That such buildings can be thus erected as rapidly and as inexpensively as circumstances require, the advance of mechanical science and the cheapening of all kinds of metal work assure beyond all reasonable doubt. It remains, therefore, only for humane considerations, or practical business

sense, or the force of statute law, to effect the reform and avert the possible catastrophe. Europe has seen only three such horrors as this in Paris in a century. In the next three centuries both Europe and America should see not one.

The Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

According to democratic theory one life is as precious as another. We who profess that theory ought to be as much moved by the death of a hundred persons by starvation or violence in China or India as in our own country. But in fact we are not.

The Denver Republican. (Col.)

It seems that there must have been gross neglect in providing means of exit from the building, or the loss would not have been so great. Unfortunately attention is rarely called to neglect of that kind until after some terrible disaster has made it apparent, but too late to be of any avail.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

Whether the proximate cause of the disaster was the upsetting of a lamp, as the later accounts assert, does not greatly matter, since it was the rapid sweep of the flames rather than their specific origin which wrought the havoc; and inasmuch as such a swirl of fire might have been foreseen in the case of such a tinder-box structure, it is plain that the responsibility must be largely shared by the municipal administration which permitted the erection of this death-trap in the heart of the city without taking such precautions against fire as common sense would suggest. No similar defiance of the law of safety would be permitted in any considerable American city, and it is difficult to conceive how it could have been allowed in a metropolis the municipal government of which has so long been held up to the world as a model.

Baltimore Sun. (Md.)

Burning theaters in various countries have from time to time shocked the world, but it seldom happens that a single fire combines so many features of horror and dismay. It was remarkable for the number and rank of its victims, and impresses the imagination by the sudden change from circumstances of gaiety to terror and death.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.



WILLIAM J. CALHOUN, OF ILLINOIS.
United States Special Commissioner to Cuba.

in the months of April and May the Cubans have been figuring in battle as well as in the United States Congress. They have defeated the Spaniards in a number of important encounters and seem in no danger of suppression, General Weyler's boasts of the pacification of the western part of the island to the contrary. On May 28 Weyler ventured for the first time to meet Gomez in battle. His plan was to surround Gomez' little army, but Gomez held his ground till the Spaniards dispersed. President McKinley's appointment on April 28 of William J. Calhoun as special commissioner to assist United States Consul-General Lee to investigate the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz and other cases was followed on May 17 by a message to Congress asking aid for American citizens in Cuba. The message states that there are in Cuba about eight hundred destitute American citizens and requests Congress to vote not less than \$50,000 for their relief. An attempt was made in the House to add to the appropriation bill the Morgan joint resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. The attempt was defeated by a Republican majority and the appropriation bill was passed unanimously on May 20. It received the president's signature on May 24. The Morgan resolution was adopted by the Senate on May 20 and was "shelved" on May 24. Further developments of the president's Cuban policy are expected soon, when Mr. Calhoun shall return home with his report.

(Rep.) *The Inter Ocean.* (Chicago, Ill.)

Weyler is trying to conquer by famine. That is his fixed purpose, and, from the nature of the case, no discrimination is made between Spanish subjects in rebellion and American citizens sojourning in the island. If the policy of starvation cannot be maintained without this indiscrimination, then so much the worse for Weyler and his policy. Congress has only to make the appropriation asked for, and the relief will go forward, without regard to any collateral consequences.

(Ind.) *The Herald.* (Baltimore, Md.)

Concerning the causes of the destitution and the barbarous methods of war pursued by the Spaniards, the president is discreetly silent. He does not take advantage of the occasion either to inflame hostile sentiment against Spain in this country or to provoke ill-feeling in Madrid. The message may be disappointing to the jingoes, but it is eminently dignified, safe, and sufficient for the end proposed.

(Dem.) *The Chattanooga Times.* (Tenn.)

President McKinley's course in the matter has been above reproach. He has followed strictly the policy of his predecessor. He has added largely to the store of information that was turned over to him on March 4, by closely watching the movements of the Spanish and their enemies. He will probably make a move of a more or less positive kind, before the June solstice is reached, and when he does he will have the country with him.

(Ind.) *Providence Journal.* (R. I.)

If the island must be lost, the Spaniards would of course, much prefer to be driven out by the armed

forces of a first-class nation than to be obliged to surrender in a humiliating way to wandering bands of outlaws. Do we care to help Spain out of her scrape?

(Rep.) *The Journal.* (Minneapolis, Minn.)

But the message really is a species of intervention, although the government had to beg Spain's permission to send relief to starving Americans. The permission of Spain is a quasi admission that she cannot protect American citizens and that, inferentially, a state of war does exist. The sending of relief by the government is construably evidential of distrust of Spain's willingness or power to protect American citizens. Having gone thus far, the administration, should the special commissioner, Mr. Calhoun, confirm Consul-General Lee's reports and the reports of the United States consuls, has no other course to take but to recognize Cuban belligerency.

(Rep.) *The Indianapolis Journal.* (Ind.)

The Morgan resolution, recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba, is not a pretext for a remedy. It obliterates future claims of American citizens, gives Spanish officials at sea and in ports the right to search our ships, and relieves this government of no responsibility which does not now exist.

(Ind.) *The Chicago Record.* (Ill.)

Mr. McKinley's Cuban policy seems to wear about the same placid expression which adorned the face of Mr. Cleveland's Cuban policy.

(Dem.) *The Times-Union.* (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Under the circumstances, it is obligatory on the Spanish government to relieve this suffering. That

government caused it, and should be forced to take care of the Americans whom it has forced to leave home and move to the cities. There is enough suffering in the United States to tax the generosity of the government, if it has decided to be generous.

(Rep.) *Ohio State Journal*. (Columbus.)

President McKinley has promptly set out to relieve the distress of every American in Cuba and to protect, as far as lies in his power, the rights of every American citizen in that island. This is true Americanism.

(Dem.) *The Chicago Evening Post*. (Ill.)

The story told by the figures of the United States bureau of statistics urges President McKinley to make overtures to Spain for the cessation of the Cuban struggle. It ought to end if we have to buy Cuba.

(Rep.) *Denver Republican*. (Col.)

Our present administration seems to be as hopelessly devoid of backbone in dealing with the Cuban question as its latest predecessor.

(Dem.) *The Argus*. (Albany, N. Y.)

All we can do at the present time is to make the condition of such bona-fide Americans as are obliged or prefer to remain in the distracted island as tolerable as possible.

(Rep.) *The Chicago Tribune*. (Ill.)

It is a gentle little message which may help a

few Americans, but it will do no harm to any one and no good to Cuba. The people are listening for something more heroic, more resolute, more American and more to the point. They are growing impatient, they have listened so long. They want to see this government recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and speak the brave word which shall make Cuba free.

(Rep.) *New York Tribune*. (N. Y.)

The most noteworthy feature of the president's message is its absolute lack of mention of the Cuban war. This feature of the message may cause surprise, and provoke in some quarters unfavorable comment. Reflection will, however, show its wisdom. This is a message for asking relief, not for discussing belligerency.

(Dem.) *The Sun*. (New York, N. Y.)

This is the first official recognition of the state of affairs that has existed for several years in Cuba to the common knowledge.

(Ind.) *The Argonaut*. (San Francisco, Cal.)

Recognition of belligerency is admittedly a function of the executive department of the government. The Morgan resolution is not only an attempt to force the policy of the administration, but it is also an attempt to wrest from the executive the power of recognition and give it to Congress, which is clearly unconstitutional.

REAR-ADMIRAL MEADE.



REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD W. MEADE.

By the death of Rear-Admiral Meade, which occurred on May 4 at Washington, D. C., the country loses one of the best-known officers of the modern navy, one whose services extend over a period of forty years. Richard Worsam Meade was born on October 9, 1837, at New York City, N. Y., in a family of military fame. In 1850 he was appointed midshipman in the navy, from California, in 1855 was graduated from the Naval Academy, and in 1858 received the commission of lieutenant. Thereafter he served in the African Squadron and in the Pacific Squadron. During the Civil War he devoted his energies to the Union cause, gaining more than national distinction. He was commended in 1862 in official despatches by Rear-Admiral Porter for his services in ending the filibustering on the Mississippi River. His conduct as commander of the ship *Marblehead* off South Carolina in 1863 won him honorable mention by Captain Balch and also thanks in general orders by Admiral Dahlgren, and in 1865 his labors in Louisiana were officially commended by Commodore Palmer. During 1871-73 he cruised in the Pacific

Ocean, making a thorough report on American trade. On this cruise he negotiated a treaty with the Samoan Islands. In 1880 he was commissioned captain and became famed for his superior efficiency as a commanding officer. He was given command of the navy-yard at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887. On May 5, 1892, he was commissioned commodore. In August, 1894, he assumed command of the North Atlantic Squadron and the following month was commissioned rear-admiral. The admiral excited quite a tempest in government circles by criticising the Cleveland administration's foreign policy, and being recalled from active duty he voluntarily requested to be retired. Accordingly he was put on the reserve list on May 20, 1895.

Army and Navy Register. (Washington, D. C.)

In every capacity he showed unvarying and highly commendable ability, zeal, and those distinctive Meade characteristics, pluck and persistence. The highest words of praise are warranted in speaking of the dead admiral, either as the officer or the cultured gentleman.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

In the death of Rear-Admiral Meade the American navy loses a figure whose deeds gave a lustrous honor to the annals of its noblest period. Admiral Meade was a conspicuous type of the professional naval commander, and his career from beginning to

end was characterized by the highest qualities of intelligence, discipline, patriotism, and fearlessness. A long interval of active sea duty in various parts of the world brought him into service at the outbreak of the Civil War peculiarly equipped for the momentous exactions of that mighty conflict, and his achievements speedily advanced him to a place among the bravest and most effective fighters in the Union cause. His name is associated with some of the most splendid naval engagements of the war, and his whole career presents the rounded story of a loyal, daring, generous American hero and patriot.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SUGAR TRUST SCANDAL.

THE sugar trust scandal dates back to the revenue-reform tariff bill of 1894. Then the House put sugar, raw and refined, on the free list, but in the Senate a special sugar duty was added through the votes of three or four Democratic senators. It was rumored that members of the Senate had been influenced by substantial advantages for speculation in sugar granted them by the trust. The scandal resulted in an investigation in the spring of 1894, by the Senate. Mr. Chapman, a New York broker for the trust, being summoned to Washington, D. C., as a witness, refused to testify as to his senatorial customers and their speculations. So also did Messrs. H. O. Havermeyer, president, and John E. Searles, secretary of the trust. Messrs. E. J. Edwards and John S. Shriver, newspaper correspondents, declined to give any information on the subject. Mr. Chapman was tried for contempt of court and sentenced to a month in jail. The sentence was confirmed by the Supreme Court, and on May 17, 1897, he began to serve his penalty of imprisonment in the jail in Washington. This was a test case and the United States district attorney in the District of Columbia, Mr. Davis, began proceedings against the other reticent witnesses for contempt of court. Mr. Havermeyer and Mr. Searles were acquitted. The outcome of this investigation is the more important because similar charges of senatorial corruption were published in the newspapers early in May and were followed on May 28 with a demand made in the Senate by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, for an investigation of these new accusations.

(Ind.) *The Chicago Record.* (Ill.)

Chapman shielded certain senators, accepting a jail sentence in preference to exposure, and from now on he will be regarded as a faithful depository of senatorial secrets. There is more in this than the mere matter of Chapman's offense. Broker Chapman's refusal to speak was a tacit confession that there are in the Senate certain men who speculate in trust stocks while legislation affecting those stocks is pending. No more vicious influence in a legislative body could be imagined. The whole scandal is enough to make the better elements in the Senate blush for their colleagues, and the trivial sentence imposed upon Chapman is no indication but that they will have occasion to blush many times in the future.

(Dem.) *Baltimore Sun.* (Md.)

Strange to say, no member of the Senate proposes to clear its reputation by proposing an inquiry. Senator Hoar, who upholds the contention that the Senate has not degenerated, ought to be among the first to ask for an inquiry, or at least for a coat of whitewash.

(Rep.) *Philadelphia Bulletin.* (Pa.)

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper

in Chicago that three members of the Senate speculated in the secrets of the committee-room after the sugar schedule on the Senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited \$30,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the Senate with contempt or indifference. The peculiar influence which the magnates of the sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.

(Ind.) *The Evening Post.* (New York, N. Y.)

The importance of the case legally lies not so much in the punishment which has overtaken Mr. Chapman as it does in the complete demonstration of the power of the Senate to get at facts touching the corruption of its own members if it desires to do so. As often as any one refuses to testify, to jail he can be sent, and the most resolute broker would rather tell the whole truth than spend many months even in a comfortable jail. But its political importance is far greater, for it comes just at the moment when a new sugar schedule is pending in the Senate, and "speculation" is beginning again,

and a new scandal is openly promised. It could not come at a more inconvenient time, for it directs all eyes to the Senate and to the one great trust which everybody knows wrings half its swollen substance out of the public by the aid of senators through votes obtained under circumstances which those cognizant of them are obliged to conceal, lest the ring be broken up by the courts.

(*Rep.*) *The Philadelphia Inquirer.* (*Pa.*)

There is no friendly feeling for the sugar trust among the people, and no one wants to see any one of the magnates escape the just penalty of the law.

(*Dem.*) *The Times.* (*Hartford, Conn.*)

It should not be forgotten that the South Carolina man who is so loudly crying "stop thief" in

this case is in league with the silver speculators of the far West to advance the price of silver bullion and thereby to put a good many millions of dollars in pockets which do not now contain them. How much does Tillman expect to make out of the silver "gamble"?

(*Rep.*) *The Mail and Express.* (*New York, N. Y.*)

Without discussing at all the question as to whether another sugar investigation is needed, or whether it would not prove as futile as the one of three years ago, it can be pointed out that Mr. Tillman is the very last member of the Senate who can properly denounce his associates and assume the role of a righteous inquisitor. For Mr. Tillman is himself accused of violation of the law of his own state, and has in effect pleaded guilty.

THE DUC D' AUMALE.



THE DUC D'AUMALE.

A FRENCHMAN who has won distinction in literary, civil, and military life, the Duc d'Aumale, died on May 6 in his villa at Zucco, Sicily. The cause of his death was cardiac apoplexy, brought on by the shock of hearing that his niece, the Duchesse d'Alençon, had perished in the Paris fire. Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale, was born in Paris on January 16, 1822, being the fourth son of King Louis Philippe of France and his queen, Marie-Amélie. At the age of seventeen the duke entered the army. The next year with his brother, the Duc d'Orléans, he served in Algeria, resuming his military studies in France in 1841. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Algeria and in a brilliant campaign captured the camp of Abd-el-Kader, thirty-six hundred prisoners, a large treasure, and valuable papers. In recognition of his prowess he was made a lieutenant-general and placed in command of the Province of Constantine. He was governor-general of Algeria in 1847. This office he held when Abd-el-Kader surrendered to the French and until the revolution in 1848, when

the royal family was banished from France. He then joined his family in England. Here he made a magnificent collection of paintings to adorn his palace in Chantilly when his exile should be ended. The law of banishment was repealed in 1871 and he returned to France. Immediately he accepted a seat in the Assembly, soon became a member of the French Academy, in 1872 was made a general of a division, and in 1873 was president of the Bazaine tribunal. In 1886 the Orleans family again was expelled from France. After the duke's departure it was found that, having buried both his sons, he had bequeathed Chantilly and all its art treasures, through the Institute, to the people of France, retaining a life estate, and in 1889 he was allowed to return home. During his exile from France the duke wrote the "History of the Princes of Condé" (1869). He also published "Institutions Militaires de la France" (1867), and numerous other works.

The Inter Ocean. (*Chicago, Ill.*)

The duke was from the first to last a loyal Frenchman. He antagonized Louis Napoleon, but he submitted cheerfully to the republic. He held to the opinion that the French people had the right to decide as to the form of government, and there is no doubt that he accepted the republic as honestly as did others who made more noisy manifestation of their enthusiasm. The fact that after his

banishment he showed his devotion to France marked him as a man above the ordinary resentments and intrigues of politics. His family attachments and his friendships were strong.

The Times. (*Hartford, Conn.*)

The duke was one of the richest men in Europe. His gift to the French Institute of the princely estate of Chantilly will be remembered long after the hand that gave it has moldered into dust.

FLORIDA'S NEW SENATOR.

THE spirited contest in Florida that began April 20 over the United States senatorship ended May 14 in the election of ex-Congressman Stephen R. Mallory, of Pensacola, Fla. He succeeds Wilkinson Call, who has been in the United States Senate eighteen years. In a speech before the representatives at Tallahassee, Fla., Mr. Mallory indorsed all the planks of the Chicago platform, declaring for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Senator Mallory is a protean statesman, having many and divers titles to consideration. He was born in Virginia on the anniversary of the day on which Senator Polk was born in North Carolina, and during the Civil War he served both as a soldier and sailor in the Confederate forces. The war over, he went to college, became a teacher, and was admitted to the bar in Louisiana. A soldier, sailor, teacher, lawyer, he left Louisiana and moved to Florida and became a legislator until elected to Congress, and then, it was said, a Democratic renomination was refused him because of his opposition to free and unrestricted coinage of silver. Now, however, he has turned out a radical silver man. Other surprises in the career of Senator Mallory may follow his appearance at Washington as a successor to the distinguished Wilkinson Call, who has been in the Senate eighteen years.

(Dem.) *The Argus.* (Albany, N. Y.)

When Senator Mallory takes his seat, the status of the Senate will be restored as it was before Deboe's election by the Kentucky Legislature. The only vacancy is now the one in Oregon, which will probably remain unfilled until next year, the governor's appointment of H. W. Corbett being obviously against precedent. The Republicans, in this situation, must rely upon such silver Republican and Populist support as they can buy, after the fashion of the Jones of Nevada bargain, to pass their tariff bill. It is to the public interest that this fact be made clear, and it is becoming clearer day by day. Mallory's election is nationally important and of general benefit, in that it will tend to make clearer the willingness of the McKinleyites to bargain with the silver element for support for their bill to repay campaign contributors.

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR SETTLEMENT DELAYED.

THE bloody conflict between Turkey and Greece has subsided into a contest of intrigue among the powers over the spoils of war. Through the influence of the powers a land and a sea armistice were adopted by Greece and Turkey. The former compact was signed on June 3 and the latter on June 5, to last until the terms of peace are determined. In case the peace negotiations fail, either party must give twenty-four hours' notice before resuming hostilities. A council between Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs and representatives of the powers, was held in Constantinople on June 5, when the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Italy made a formal declaration against allowing Turkey to repossess Thessaly. It is rumored that this action has caused an alliance of the three emperors, William of Germany, Nicholas of Russia, and Francis Joseph of Austria. Advices of June 6 announce a hostile invasion of Turkey by armed Bulgarian troops.



GEORGE I.
King of Greece.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

It is evident that the powers will not permit the acquisition by Turkey of any considerable section
H—July.

of Greek territory. There may be a "strategic readjustment" of the boundary, but the extent of the Greek possessions will remain the same. England first of all the allied nations seems to have put her foot down on the project to add Thessaly to the Turkish Empire, and Russia is now reported to have followed closely along this line of policy.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Perhaps a peaceful settlement will be reached, but the powers ought to have learned the lesson that it is dangerous to give the Turk a taste of blood.

The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

It is curious that any doubts about the sultan's intentions as to resuming the war with Greece should have any effect on the negotiations now beginning at Constantinople, when it is remembered how promptly he suspended hostilities when the czar gave him the wink.

The Times. (Hartford, Conn.)

Turkey has now advanced to the position of a power in Europe that must be respected. The idea that the sultan's government is to be utterly destroyed at an early day is abandoned. Russia is



ABDUL HAMID II.
Sultan of Turkey.

seeking the friendship of Turkey, and no longer pays humble obeisance to the dictates of England; and the sultan occupies a prouder position among the nations than ever before.

Baltimore Sun. (Md.)

Want of discipline—want of the habit of obeying the constituted authorities—seems to have been largely the cause of the failure of the Greeks to effect anything in the war with Turkey. Each commander insisted on going his own way, with the result that there was insufficient cooperation.

The Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Greece is in a bad way financially, and being so she is in no condition to continue a war that promises nothing but disaster in the field and a further and deeper plunging of the country into debt.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

If the chronic fighters of the Balkan States take a hand in the proceedings, there is no telling how far the trouble may spread.

Baltimore American. (Md.)

The sultan's demands have put the powers in a quandary. They can hardly go so far as to grant

him the cession of Thessaly, nor is it easy to see how they can force him to change his answer to their note, or, in case of their refusal to accept his terms, prevent him from marching his army to Athens, if he feels so disposed.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

With the new military spirit that has been awakened in the Turk, with the support that has been given to him by Germany, with his insistence that nothing shall be done which will destroy his prestige as a "victorious power," with the head of the church declaring that it is the will of Allah that Turkey should possess Thessaly, and with Russia planning for his benefit and for the ulterior success of her own designs, the opposition which England, France, and Italy are likely to meet from him may be of such a character as to make history in Europe.

The Indianapolis Journal. (Ind.)

Against the wish of Europe, outside of those who hold Turkish bonds, Turkey has strengthened itself in Europe. And now that the time for settlement has come the sultan will take up his old tactics of playing one power against another in the hope that now, as in the past, they will leave him free to do as he pleases.

The Times. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Turk has tasted blood. He has had no difficulty in administering a severe chastisement to the Greeks, and he has no notion of leaving off now without the assurance of some substantial benefits.

The Pittsburg Post. (Pa.)

A revolution at Athens, where pretty rough and revolutionary material from all parts of Europe appears to be congregating, is among the probabilities.

The Times. (New York, N. Y.)

The amount of the indemnity is really a matter of pride only on both sides, for Greece has no money, very little credit, and an enormous increase of debt from the expenditures of the war. Her previous obligations have been scaled heavily, both principal and interest. Unless any indemnity now promised were guaranteed by the powers, the sultan would get but little from it.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

A JOYFUL patriotic demonstration and imposing military parade accompanied the unveiling of the monument to George Washington at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 15. The monument was projected on July 4, 1811, by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, men who had served as officers under General Washington. They subscribed about \$2,000. The sum gradually increased until it covered the present cost of the monument, about \$250,000. The monument is an equestrian figure of Washington, twenty feet high. It was designed by Prof. Rudolph Siemering, of Berlin, and was constructed abroad. On the day of the dedication the weather was beautiful and the city, all gay with flags and other decorations, was thronged with sightseers. Among the guests were President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Attorney-General McKenna, Postmaster-General Gary, Secretary of the Interior Bliss, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The services began about two o'clock with a prayer by Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker, followed by a speech by Major Wm. Wayne, president of

the Society of the Cincinnati. President McKinley removed the flags from the monument and immediately salutes were fired by the battery of the regular army and afterward by the ships lying in the Delaware River. President McKinley then made a short address. An oration was delivered by Wm. W. Porter, of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was followed by the formal consignment of the monument to the city and to the care of the Fairmount Park commissioners. In conclusion of the exercises President McKinley reviewed the splendid military pageant of regular troops, state troops, and sailors.

The Inter Ocean. (Chicago, Ill.)

It is significant of the slow but sure movement of the great Quaker commonwealth that the event which yesterday was brought to completion was designed eighty-six years ago, and was matured and completed exactly in the manner proposed by its originators. It is the memorial of Washington's officers to their illustrious chief; yet it is more than this. The men who served with Washington planned the great design—though little dreaming of the majestic proportions to which it would attain—their sons and grandsons projected the plan, but the plain common people of the state gave the money for its execution. It is a soldiers' and a citizens'

offering to the memory of one who, though great in war, was not less great as a citizen.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Philadelphia now has a \$250,000 statue of the father of his country, the finest which any city is able to show, and it matches the same with a sober, Quaker-like pride against New York's treasured memorial possession just dedicated with ceremonies of so much grandeur.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

Philadelphia rudely takes away the record New York thought to establish for slowness, in the building of Grant's tomb, by dedicating a monument to the memory of George Washington.

THE SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

THE long impending storm between the Liberals and Conservatives in the Spanish Cortes has broken at last, but has effected no change in Spain's Cuban policy. The immediate trouble arose from a dispute on May 21 in the Cortes over the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted on May 20 by the United States Senate. Both the Liberals and Conservatives became excited, and finally the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, emphasized his remarks by slapping the face of Professor Comas, a Liberal senator. The Liberals resented this insult to one of their number by refusing to take part in the transactions of the Cortes until atonement was made. The Duke of Tetuan therefore resigned on May 21, but the next day withdrew his resignation on the advice of the Spanish premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo. The Liberals persisted in their refusal to appear in the Cortes, and on June 2 Premier Canovas gave the resignation of his cabinet to the queen regent. She accepted it on June 3 and immediately thereafter the premier resigned. On June 6 the queen regent reinstated the Canovas ministry without change in personnel or policy. This restoration is said to mean that General Weyler will not be removed from his command in Cuba, at least for some time yet.

(Ind.) Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Cuban situation does not appear to be changed at all by the Spanish cabinet flurry. All classes of Spaniards, even the most radical Republicans, are opposed to the surrender of Spain's colonial possessions. While the Liberals have freely criticised the Conservative Ministry for its want of success in suppressing the insurrection, they have carefully refrained from proposing a policy of their own. As for the reforms which have been contrived for Cuba, even General Campos, greatly as he is respected, would not be likely to administer them with greater success than Weyler. The time has gone by for the insurgents to accept a compromise which would continue the Spanish domination of Cuba.

(Ind.) The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is significant that this encounter, which is the ostensible reason for Canovas' resignation, itself arose during a dispute on the Cuban question. Nor

can there be much doubt that the chief of the difficulties which have made the ministers willing to retire was that of handling the Cuban problem without, on the one hand, involving Spain in a fatal war, or, on the other, exciting the wrathful contempt of the entire Spanish people.

(Rep.) New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

As hitherto explained, the Liberal party is in so meager a minority in the Cortes that any cabinet formed by Senor Sagasta would have no hope of commanding a majority. Its continued existence during a session of the Cortes would therefore be impossible.

(Dem.) The Commercial Appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.)

Spain is bankrupt. Her Cuban war has cut down the flower of her youth. Her credit is gone and her resources are exhausted. She begins to realize that Weyler's campaign has not been wise or honorable.

(Dem.) The Argus. (Albany, N. Y.)

The Spanish ministerial crisis comes sooner than

anticipated. The resignation of the Canovas cabinet is undoubtedly tantamount to an admission of the failure of the Weyler campaign in Cuba.

(Rep.) *The Denver Republican.* (Col.)

In the event that Canovas is retained in the premiership he will reorganize the ministry so as to make it more harmonious. This would involve at best little more than a modification of the Cuban policy.

(Rep.) *The Mail and Express.* (New York, N. Y.)

It is to be observed that the abstention of the Liberals from the Cortes, while precipitated by the assault of the minister of foreign affairs upon a senator of the opposition, in reality rose to the dignity of an organized protest against Weyler's conduct of the war in the revolting island.

(Rep.) *Inter Ocean.* (Chicago, Ill.)

The significant thing in the ministerial crisis in Spain is that both the Conservatives, seeking to retain office, and the Liberals, maneuvering to secure office, agree that there must be a change of policy and a change of governor-general in Cuba.

(Dem.) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

Although the queen regent's decision to retain Canovas in power may put an end to one hope entertained by President McKinley, yet it should really accelerate rather than retard his own program in regard to Spain. . . . It might have been desirable to wait for the new ministry to study the situation and announce its policy. But, as the case stands, there is no reason now for postponing negotiations with Spain.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



DR. SHELDON JACKSON.
Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly.

WITH no great doctrinal question and no heresy trial to settle, the Presbyterian General Assembly of May 20-28, inclusive, has been the shortest Assembly in eighteen years. It convened in the Auditorium in Winona Park, Eagle Lake, Ind. Among those included in its membership were Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States; a member of his cabinet, ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker; the present governor of Indiana, James A. Mount, and the former United States commissioner of education, John Easton, LL.D. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring moderator, Dr. John L. Withrow, of Chicago. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States commissioner of education for Alaska, was elected moderator. Considerable time was devoted to missions. The question of disposing of the Presbyterian Mission House in New York City was settled in favor of not selling the building and, to cut down expenses, it was decided to reorganize the Board of Home Missions with only one secretary. On May 28 the use of wine at the sesquicentennial celebration at Princeton University came up for discussion. A resolution was offered in censure of the authorities of the university, but was tabled. No action was taken on the Sunday observance question that recently has provoked much debate. The Assembly will meet at Winona Park again next year.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

The omission of the Assembly to change in any way the existing Sunday laws leaves the so-called "Sabbath observance" question precisely where it has been ever since the present agitation was started. These laws explicitly prohibit much that now goes on as a matter of course. Of course it is a bad thing to have laws on the statute book that are not enforced. If one law may be broken with impunity, why not another? The practice of passing laws, or of refusing to repeal laws, which public sentiment does not indorse, is in every way reprehensible. There has been too much of the legislation usually described as paternal. Law has intervened too often in the domain of morals.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The quiet indicates rather the triumph of the

Briggs party than the cessation of its orthodox opponents from the old strife. The new school seems to have conquered toleration. Accordingly the General Assembly will not this year engage the public interest which was attracted to it when the authority of the Bible was its main subject of discussion. The Bible has been set aside, and believers in an infallible inspiration, and skeptics who treat Scripture as a revelation, from God only so far as it does not conflict with demonstrated natural laws, are allowed to hold their views without interference.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

By tabling a resolution censuring the authorities of Princeton University for providing wine at the anniversary banquet last fall the Presbyterian General Assembly wisely refrained from an intrusion into affairs which it was not charged to supervise,

and for which it is in no sense responsible. In a word, the Assembly set a good example of minding one's own business.

(Presb.) *The Presbyterian.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Neither did the Assembly take any retrograde step in regard to any of its former deliverances upon the issues between liberals and conservatives. The truth is, the Briggs' controversy with its vexed problems is over, and our church means to stand by her record in regard to it, and to deal squarely with the newer questions that are pressing for solution in her administrative relations.

(Presb.) *The Evangelist.* (New York, N. Y.)

The Evangelist sends greeting and congratulations to Dr. Sheldon Jackson in the chair. We do not at all disparage his excellent unsuccessful opponent; but we know and honor Dr. Jackson and feel justified in the feeling that he has come to his own, and

receives no mark of approval and confidence which his long and faithful and self-denying service of the church has not over and over merited.

(Evan.) *New York Observer.* (N. Y.)

Among the forces that have made for peace in the Presbyterian Church—peace with honor—during the past year or so must be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow. The irenic sermon with which Dr. Booth opened the Assembly at Saratoga, N. Y., in May, 1896, and that preached by Dr. Withrow at Eagle Lake, Ind., in May, 1897, were conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of loyal and catholic-spirited Christian men. One or two more such moderators' sermons and one or two more meetings of the Assembly conducted under such inspiring influences will make us forget those things which are behind which revealed so much that was human and unbrotherly.

THE SULTAN OBJECTS TO MINISTER ANGELL.

It finally has been settled that James B. Angell will be acceptable to the sultan as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Constantinople, Turkey. Advice of May 28 announced that the Turkish minister in Washington, D. C., Moustapha Bey, had lodged with our government a formal protest of the Sublime Porte against receiving our newly appointed minister to Turkey, Dr. Angell. On investigation the State Department, acting with United States minister Terrell at Constantinople, learned that the fact of Dr. Angell's belonging to the Congregational Church was the only cause of the Porte's protest. The sultan, it appeared, had been advised that the Congregational Church was a Jesuitical body and therefore he feared Mr. Angell would be obnoxiously active in propagating his doctrine among the Mohammedans. Assurances as to the true character of the church in question removed all his objections to the appointee and an official announcement to this effect was cabled to Secretary Sherman on June 1.



JAMES BURRILL ANGELL.
United States Minister to Turkey.

(Dem.) *The Chicago Evening Post.* (Ill.)

Surely Turkey does not expect the United States or any other Christian or civilized nation to send a minister who applauds Armenian massacres and justifies the policy of the sultan toward his helpless Christian subjects. Any European minister is necessarily

an enemy of assassination and outrage, and if this be a disqualification, no American can go to Turkey.

(Rep.) *Ohio State Journal.* (Columbus.)

The sultan has a clear right to decline to receive him as *persona non grata*, and the fact that Minister Angell's connection with missionary societies is made the basis of the Mohammedan objection does not in the least interfere with this prerogative.

(Dem.) *Times-Union.* (Jacksonville, Fla.)

In the present emergency nothing could be more foolish than for the sultan to make an issue between Mohammedanism and Christianity. He is a Mohammedan, of course, but why does he pay any attention to differences of religion when his fate is in the hands of powers that profess allegiance to Christianity? If they decide that he shall gain nothing by his conquest of Greece, he will gain nothing by it. If they decide that his empire shall be wiped off the face of the earth, it will be as they decide. He is all-powerful when he is facing only Greece. He would be powerless if called on to face the Christian nations. It is not easy to understand why he should be so stupid.

(Rep.) *The Mail and Express.* (New York, N. Y.)

If American missionaries in Turkey, in common

with others, are received and protected by treaty provisions, what just ground is there for objecting to a diplomatic representative who is in active sympathy with missionary work, rather than lukewarm or antagonistic?

(*Dem.*) *The Chattanooga Times.* (*Tenn.*)

We have but few men who are well fitted for foreign service. Angell is one of them, and he was only induced to consider the acceptance of the Turkish mission by strong urgency of his friends, including the president.

(*Dem.*) *The Argus.* (*Albany, N. Y.*)

This is altogether too rich for the times. Perhaps the unspeakable Turk would prefer that a follower of the prophet be sent, if one who is a naturalized American could be found. If the United States is to be represented, it should be by a representative American, and the president will have hard work to find such a minister who is not opposed to the cruelties of the Turkish government, and not wanting in sympathy for their methods in dealing with Christians.

MARQUIS ITO IN AMERICA.



MARQUIS ITO.
Ex-Premier of Japan

Marquis Kido will figure in the jubilee as members of this prince's suite.

The Mail and Express. (*New York, N. Y.*)

The arrival of the Marquis Ito at Vancouver is an event surpassing in national interest the visit of Yamagata, that other distinguished Japanese statesman and warrior who represented the mikado at the coronation of the czar. The prominence of the marquis in the war with China, and the military genius displayed by him during that struggle, make of him a peculiarly picturesque and dignified oriental figure. Notwithstanding these facts, however, it would be manifestly unwise to swallow with-

out a grain of salt the statements made by the marquis concerning international relations, in the course of an interview to which he submitted on his arrival. Chief among his assertions were two: first, that Japan will not compete commercially with the United States, except in trade with China, and second, that his government would not accept the Hawaiian Islands as a gift. Ito is something of a diplomat, and the language of disavowal is the language of diplomacy in the earlier stages of colonial and commercial expansion.

NO WOMEN IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

WOMAN'S proud triumph in getting such a conservative university as Cambridge, England, to vote on the advisability of granting degrees to women has, so far, ended with the vote. The question has been under agitation for many months and especially since early in March, when the senate of the university of Cambridge engaged in a three days' debate on the matter. Finally on May 21 a vote was taken in the senate of the university on the following proposition: "It is desirable that the title of the degree of bachelor of arts be conferred by diploma upon women, who, in accordance with the now existing ordinances, shall hereafter satisfy the examiners in a final tripos examination, and shall have kept by residence nine terms at least, provided that the title so conferred shall not involve membership of the university." A total of 2,375 votes were cast, of which 1,713 were against the proposition and only 662 for it, giving a majority of 1,051 votes in the negative. The result of the struggle was celebrated by crowds of undergraduates in such a boisterous manner as to require vigorous measures by the police to prevent a riot.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

It must not be for a moment imagined that this result is a setback for the higher education of women, or that it expresses any disapproval of such education. It means merely that the two great, historic universities of England, which have so largely shaped national life and character, and have exerted for centuries a vastly greater influence over the current of English affairs than any other universities have over affairs in other lands—that these unique institutions are to retain their unique character. There are other universities in England of high rank to which women are admitted on terms of equality with men, and in which they may obtain substantially as good education and as high degrees as in Cambridge or Oxford. The number of them, and the number of women students in them, will doubtless continue to increase.

The Chicago Evening Post. (Ill.)

And so it is settled for the time being that no woman can be a bachelor of arts at Cambridge. Perhaps if some woman would promise to help develop a winning crew for Cambridge against Oxford the sex would be admitted to full membership in the university.

Providence Journal. (R. I.)

Let her prove that she will add materially to the tone and advantages of Cambridge, and she will get into the same class as the male students there. Agitation, it strikes us, is the least potent argument for

her claims, though some women and other friends of higher education have already informed the university people that that means of overcoming opposition will be employed until the barriers are lowered.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is readily conceded that the recommendation was radical for such a conservative place as Cambridge, and it may also be granted that experience and opinion are by no means unanimous, even in the United States, as to the advisability and wisdom of coeducation. It seems probable, however, that it is not fear of having to take a course of lectures on hats or the latest fashions in bloomers that actuated the Cambridge undergraduates in their demonstrations, but that the compelling motive was rather fear of intellectual competition and rivalry.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Aside from its characteristic ungallantry, the action of the students at the University of Cambridge in defeating a proposal to permit women to take degrees from the institution is interesting as showing the tardy advance of educational progress in the older centers of Europe. It proves that the progressive impulses which have welcomed women into the foremost institutions of learning in America have not yet modified the musty traditions which govern those of England, and that the wholesome principle of coeducation has not yet received its proper recognition abroad.

MAX MARETZKE.



MAX MARETZKE.

THE musical world of America loses a prominent promoter of grand opera in the death of the musical composer and *impresario*, Max Maretzek. Born in Brunn, Austria, he early studied medicine at the University of Vienna, but abandoned medicine for music, became director of the local theater of Brunn, and at the age of eighteen years wrote and composed the opera "Hamlet," which proved a success. He then went to Paris as a writer of ballet music and thence to London as assistant conductor to Balfe at Her Majesty's Theater. In 1848 he came to America and was made conductor of the Italian Opera Company, playing in Astor Place, New York. For several years he was not successful financially but he held the position of conductor and was the first tenant of the Academy of Music, opened in 1854. The next year he included Brignoli and La Grange in his company and had "Semiramide" and "Il Trovatore" sung for the first time in America. Mr. Maretzek induced many musical celebrities to come to this country, among whom were Mme. Bertucca, whom he married, Piccolomini, Adelina Patti, and Pauline Lucca. He fostered the greatest operatic works, introducing those of Meyerbeer and Verdi, and Gounod's "Faust," restored many operas, such as "Don Juan," "The Magic Flute," "The Marriage of Figaro," and was the first to popularize Italian opera in New York. His last appearances in the field of grand opera date from 1878, when he brought out a production of his own, entitled "Sleepy Hollow" and founded on Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow." The opera did not share the success of his other compositions. From this time nearly till his death he gave singing lessons. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS ON LABOR TRUSTS.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

At the dinner on May 22 in Philadelphia, given in honor of the former ambassador to Italy, Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds touched a responsive chord when he spoke on the hostility that is now prevalent to trusts. He declared that the hostility was all one-sided, inasmuch as it ignored the great labor trusts. This is what he said:

"Somebody has said something in the course of this evening on the subject of our economy, of the intensities of the concentration of various trusts—sugar, oil, tobacco, and rope trusts. We find in the newspapers lots of things about these trusts. But have they got them all? Where is your plumbers' trust? Where is your plasterers' trust? Where is your carpenters' trust? Where is your every trust of labor and organization in every human industry that exists in the United States?

"There came under my observation in your city of Washington a touching illustration a few years ago. I had occasion to employ a plumber to do a small piece of work for me, and during the progress of the work he asked me if I could not find a place for his son in one of the departments. I asked him

why he did not take his son into his own establishment and there teach him his trade. He said:

"Senator, I cannot do it."

"I said, 'Why?'"

"'Why,' he said, 'the Plumber's Union only allows two apprentices in the state from a certain district, and my son cannot get in.'"

"I said, 'Why don't you teach him your own trade in your own shop?' and he made reply:

"'Why, senator, if I did, I could not get a job in this whole city.'"

"Is not that a trust which is wrong? Well, that runs through every trade. And so they may talk about our honest men with wives and families to support who are willing to work for one and two dollars a day but can't get it. Why? Because their union or their trust won't allow them. The standard is set for them, and if they don't wait and starve their families until they can reach that standard they can't get work anywhere. Everywhere they go they are met by the same condition of affairs, all over our United States: a working-man can't work for what he wants to—he must work for what somebody else says he must."

TESLA'S NEW LIGHT.

Popular Science News. (New York, N. Y.)

Nikola Tesla, the electrician, has patented a device for producing almost incalculable electrical vibrations. It was by the use of this device that Mr. Tesla has been able to demonstrate the scientific possibility of producing brilliant illumination by means of vacuum tubes that were not in mechanical contact with the electric source. Under the influence of a current of electricity interrupted sixty million or

eighty million times a second the tubes with which Mr. Tesla was experimenting burst into brilliant white light, which was demonstrated by photography to be much more powerful than the arc electric light, although the tubes were entirely disconnected and stood so far away from the exciting coils that Mr. Tesla sat in a large armchair between the tubes and the coil while he was photographed by the light of the tubes.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN SCIENCE.

Electrical World. (New York, N. Y.)

It has been announced that Dr. P. Zeeman, of the Amsterdam University, while working at Leyden, discovered that the lines of a metallic spectrum are broadened when the source of light is in an intense magnetic field. The discovery will probably substantiate the hypothesis that radiation is due to the motion of electric charges, whether free or associated with the vibrating molecules of the luminous body. It has seemed more and more likely, as knowledge of ether-physics has advanced, that radiation could not be excited by the motions of the inert molecules of matter, but must of necessity require their electrification. The new facts apparently demonstrate that this is true, and throw another ray

of light upon the still obscure subject of the mechanism of radiation. Of course the principle bearing of the discovery is upon the theory of light. It is a step toward more complete knowledge of the means by which the particles of a body at high temperature disturb the adjacent ether. It contains also the germs of conclusions regarding the nature of radiating and absorbing matter which may go far toward extending our knowledge of molecular and ether-physics. There is little doubt that the solutions of two mysteries, the nature of light and of electricity, are destined to be simultaneously attained. This discovery is probably the most important contribution to science since Roentgen's announcement of his new form of radiation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

May 7. Princeton triumphs over Yale in the intercollegiate debate in New Haven, Conn.

May 10. The Berliner (Bell) telephone patent is declared valid by the United States Supreme Court.—The United States Supreme Court denies a rehearing of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association.

May 11. The Supreme Council of the American Protective Association opened its annual session in Washington, D. C.—The Illinois Supreme Court decides in favor of the constitutionality of the inheritance tax.—The American Medico-Psychological Association convenes in Baltimore, Md.

May 12. A direct inheritance tax bill receives the signature of Governor Hastings.

May 15. New York State's new civil service bill receives Governor Black's signature.

May 19. The American Baptist Home Mission Society convenes in Pittsburg.

May 25. President McKinley appoints Edwin H. Conger to be minister to Brazil.—The American Unitarian Association convenes in Boston.

May 26. Charles B. Hart, of West Virginia, is named as minister to Colombia.—Commander Booth-Tucker is convicted of maintaining a noise nuisance at the Salvation Army headquarters, in New York.—The United Presbyterians convene at Rock Island, Ill., in their General Assembly.

May 27. Congressman J. L. McLaurin is appointed to the South Carolina senatorship vacated by the death of Joseph H. Earle.

May 30. An earthquake visits most of the Southern and many of the Western States.

June 1. President McKinley selects Ellis H. Roberts as treasurer of the United States.—The International Commercial Congress opens in Philadelphia, Pa., with an address by President McKinley.

June 3. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster declines the post of ambassador to Spain.—The Congregational Home Missionary Society closes its annual session in Saratoga, N. Y.

June 4. The International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia adjourns *sine die*.

June 5. At the Western Intercollegiate Games in Chicago, the University of Wisconsin wins the championship and J. H. Maybury, of Wisconsin,

breaks the world's record in the 220 yard dash, his time being 21 2-5 seconds.

FOREIGN.

May 6. The Transvaal immigration law is repealed by the Volksraad.

May 8. Rome and other places in Italy experience slight earthquake shocks.

May 9. Nicaragua abolishes capital punishment.—The municipal elections in Spain are attended with riots.

May 11. The Honduras revolution ends.—The Liberals are the victors in the Quebec elections.

May 13. The chairman of the bimetallic parliamentary committee of the House of Commons in London reports that the prospects were never more bright for international agreement.

May 14. Tom Mann, English labor agitator, is expelled from France.

May 19. The German Reichstag passes a bill intended to restrain the German immigration to North America.

May 23. A new cabinet is instated in Denmark.

May 24. Queen Victoria's seventy-eighth birthday is celebrated in England with artillery salutes, ringing of church bells, and reviews at military and naval stations.

May 28. The Irish Parliamentary party decides against participating in the coming jubilee celebration.—Four hundred delegates attend the national bimetallic leagues in Paris; Premier Méline gives assurances of France's support in the efforts of the United States for an international agreement.

May 29. Lord Salisbury opens the queen's jubilee festivities in London with a banquet and reception.—Li Hung Chang approves a Belgian loan for building railways in China.

June 5. The Irish National League passes a resolution admonishing Irishmen not to participate in the queen's jubilee.—M. Gerault Richard, Socialist, is forcibly expelled from the French Chamber of Deputies amid great disorder.

NECROLOGY.

May 20. United States Senator Joseph H. Earle.—Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King.

June 5. Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, distinguished United States naval commander.

THE C. L. S. C. COURSE FOR 1897-98.

THE change inaugurated in last year's course of reading will be followed in the course for 1897-98, which will be known as the "German-Roman Year." The appropriateness of grouping for study Rome and her ultimate conquerors will be seen at once, and a comparison of the history and institutions of the two nations, each among the foremost in its time in vigor and intellectuality, will be found profitable and inspiring. The readers of the C. L. S. C. will have no cause to complain of the character of the books provided for this course. While written by specialists, and so giving the assurance of perfect accuracy and the results of the latest research, they have been prepared according to a definite plan and with reference to the requirements of the average reader.

The first book in the course, "Imperial Germany," is written by Mr. Sidney Whitman, a well-known London writer and newspaper correspondent. It gives a comprehensive survey of present-day Germany, defining its position among European nations as to government, education, literary attainments, commerce, and social life. Mr. Whitman's personal friendship with Bismarck, Von Moltke, and other leaders of modern Germany gives added value to his discussion of German politics, and autograph portraits of many of these form a valuable feature of the numerous illustrations.

The work on sociology has been prepared by Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of The University of Chicago, and is entitled "The Social Spirit in America." The field of discussion is broad and includes all the great sociological questions of the day. Professor Henderson has given particular attention to the institutions for social improvement which have arisen in the United States, and makes many practical suggestions for the advancement of the common welfare.

The study of Rome is introduced by "Roman Life in Pliny's Time," a translation from the French

of Maurice Pellison. The title of the book indicates its nature, being a vivid and entertaining delineation of life as it was enacted in the narrow streets, public buildings, great theaters, and magnificent villas of ancient Rome during Pliny the Younger's career as an advocate, orator, and man of letters. The education of the children, the marriage customs, the treatment of slaves, the methods of conducting business, the forms of amusement, and modes of travel are discussed, and in many cases illustrated by reproductions of works of art, famous paintings, and street and house scenes.

Prof. Oliver J. Thatcher, of The University of Chicago, is the author of the history of the course, which is entitled "A Short History of Medieval Europe." It is a masterly survey of Europe during the period from 350 to 1500 A. D., written in a clear and convincing style, and showing evidences of careful study and thorough research.

A new and enlarged edition of "Roman and Medieval Art," by Prof. William H. Goodyear, of the Brooklyn Institute, presents, perhaps, the most interesting feature in the study of Rome. The book has been revised and enlarged and contains nearly two hundred reproductions of the masterpieces of Roman architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The Required Readings in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will as usual be largely supplementary to the subject-matter of the books. There will be seven different series of articles, each running through nine consecutive numbers. Three of these series will be upon German, Roman, and American topics, one upon scientific subjects of general interest, and the remaining three will be devoted to religious articles, translations from the German, French, and Italian, and miscellaneous topics. During the coming year THE CHAUTAUQUAN will retain many of its old contributors, and new ones of equal merit will be introduced, forming a list that will assure the readers of the C. L. S. C. matter of solid worth and interest.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY DAILY HERALD.

To the yearly visitor at Chautauqua the *Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald* seems as important a feature in its life as the steamboats or the morning lecture. The first thing sought in the morning, it is often a companion during the entire day, being a convenient guide to the various features of the scheduled program. It is as frequently resorted to for entertainment during leisure moments, and one

invariably finds its pages interesting reading, whether one turns to a careful report of yesterday's lecture, the vivid recountal of a ball game, the recital of a talk with some of the many great men and women who are found at Chautauqua, the record of arrivals and their addresses, or just the "drift" caught up along the edges of its many-sided life, and affording one a glimpse of the cosmopolitanism of

the place. Certainly, a day at Chautauqua without the *Assembly Herald* would be an unthought-of economy.

But it is those who have not the privileges of a season at Chautauqua who prize the paper most, and for this class ample provision is made. The *Assembly Herald* is sent by mail to every part of the country and world. The daily mailing facilities are good. The two steam power printing presses used to print the *Assembly Daily Herald* furnish an early edition for the morning mails, and a large force of clerks put the papers in the mail pouches to hurry them off promptly to the subscribers.

A newspaper serves a twofold purpose: it supplies the demand for the day's news, and it preserves in lasting form a history of current events and such other matter as it may contain. Perhaps a greater proportion of valuable literature is preserved in the *Assembly Herald* than in any other paper of its kind. One of its best features is the accurate report of lectures, addresses, and sermons. Many of them being delivered by men and women of world-wide fame, and discussing a vast variety of subjects, they are valuable for reference, and many a Chautauquan finds frequent occasion for referring to his file of *Assembly Heralds*.

One can gain a clearer idea of the place through the *Assembly Herald* than by any other method ex-

cept a personal visit. The college with its different departments, the kindergarten, the art schools, the gymnasium, the clubs and classes, the C. L. S. C. Round Tables and class meetings, the social functions, the "special days," the many forms of amusements—all these interests, aside from the regular program, are noticed according to their importance. In short, the *Assembly Herald*, as the official organ of the Chautauqua Assembly, whose growth and success it has recorded with its own, is making itself each year more and more indispensable to the *habitués* and friends of this summer town.

The coming season it will have an able and energetic staff of editors and reporters, and will continue to maintain its usual high standard. The first number of the twenty-second volume will be issued at Chautauqua Tuesday morning, July 20, and the last will appear Monday morning, August 23, making in all thirty numbers. The terms for subscription are \$1.00 for the season, or in clubs of five or more to one post-office address, 90 cents each. The offer of last year will be renewed this season, according to which any one subscribing to THE CHAUTAUQUAN for the coming year, beginning with October, and to the *Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald* will receive both for \$2.70. This offer will be withdrawn after August 1, 1897. Address Dr. T. L. Flood, Editor and Proprietor, Meadville, Pa.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FOR JUNE.

FRENCH LITERATURE AND ART.—IX.

1. That he is inaccurate. 2. Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, Madame Dudevant. 3. "Consuelo," "Les Maîtres Sonneurs" (The Bagpipers). 4. By introducing the oratorical element and through the addresses made in their Parlement. 5-6. Ludovic Halévy, "L'Abbé Constantin"; Alphonse Daudet, "The Nabob"; Anatole France, "Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard"; Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti), "The Marriage of Loti." 7. Sully-Prudhomme, "The Broken Vase"; Jose Maria de Heredia, "The Trophies"; Francois Coppee, "The Passer-by." 8. Gustave Doré. 9. Bouguereau, Jules Breton, Antoine Mauve, Henner. 10. "Angelus du Soir."

FRENCH HISTORY.—IX.

1. The storming of Antwerp by French soldiers under the Duke of Anjou. 2. M. Nicolas Fouquet. 3. The siege of Sebastopol. 4. They captured and held Malakoff, one of the defenses of Sebastopol, which made the evacuation of Sebastopol necessary. 5. Louis Philippe. 6. Louis Philippe. 7. By the

passage of a law making the irremovability of judges impossible for three months. 8. More than two years. 9. They brought about a revision of the constitution. 10. The societies of the Jacobins and Cordeliers.

ASTRONOMY.—IX.

1. Georgium Sidus in honor of George III. of England, and Herschel. 2. The letter H, Herschel's initial, with a little circle added below. 3. It was observed and recorded as a fixed star at twenty different times, beginning as early as 1690. 4. By John William Draper in 1840. 5. Seven, five of the sun and two of the moon. 6. Two. 7. Dr. James Bradley. 8. Edmund Halley, because of the importance of his observations made during his trip to St. Helena. 9. James Bradley. 10. John Harrison.

CURRENT EVENTS.—IX.

1. January, 1895, in the form of a letter to President Dole. 2. John O. Dominis, an American and governor of Oahu. 3. In 1826. 4. By Secretary Marcy about forty-four years ago, when Hawaiian autonomy was threatened. 5. A treaty was signed by representatives of the two governments, presented

by Secretary Foster to President Harrison, who sent it to Congress with a message advising its ratification. 6. The attorney fee shall not exceed \$100; the assignee can not receive more than \$3 per day. 7. An arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. 8. Five jurists: Right Hon. Baron Herschell and the Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, representing Great

Britain; the Hon. Melville W. Fuller and the Hon. David J. Brewer, representing Venezuela; and a fifth jurist to be elected by the four named, or if they fail "to agree within three months from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty" the king of Sweden and Norway is to appoint a jurist to act on the tribunal. 9. The jurist selected in the manner just described. 10. At Paris.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Thoughts on Nature. A large field of observation is not necessary in order to appreciate the beauties in nature and to conceive the diversity of form in plant and animal life. In the case of Charles M. Skinner, a plat of land only eighteen by fifty feet in size was sufficiently large to arouse the feelings and impressions he has embodied in "Nature in a City Yard."* Before many leaves are turned the reader feels that the author is thoroughly in sympathy with his subject, which he has made quite charming by combining exquisite touches of humor and a graceful, lucid style with practical sense.

The birds and flowers of New England are admirably pictured in a series of essays on "The Friendship of Nature,"† by Mabel Osgood Wright. In each season there is something pleasant and interesting about nature's life which the author sets forth vividly, and no one can read these bright and tender messages without a warm feeling of sympathy and friendliness for all in nature that brightens our lives.

From personal observation entirely the author of "Inmates of My House and Garden"‡ tells us she has gathered the contents of her book. It is an instructive work, written in a plain, straightforward style, and many interesting experiences in animal-taming are recorded. Many excellent illustrations accompany the text, which is printed on heavy paper in clear type.

Interesting phenomena may be found in the common objects about us if we seek to discover them. This is well illustrated in a collection of short nature studies called "Round the Year."|| The sketches, the author says, are the result of observations made in Yorkshire, England, in 1895. The record contains facts from every department of natural science gathered during each month from

January to December, and the faithfulness with which the author describes events and phenomena even to the minutest detail adds to rather than detracts from the charm of the work. Numerous illustrations vivify the descriptions and increase the value of the work.

In the interest of the new education, which seeks to promote original experimentation and to direct thoughtful attention to the result of the investigation of others, Appleton's Home Reading Books are published. One of these, "The Plant World,"* contains fifty extracts from the writings of those who have described vegetable life in various parts of the world. Both prose and poetry are included in the selections, which are valuable for their literary as well as for their scientific merit, and will furnish interesting reading for old and young. Pictures of rare forms of vegetation are included in the book.

Another of Appleton's Home Reading Books is "The Story of the Birds."† The author, James Newton Baskett, M. A., begins his recital with an account of the early ancestors of birds, and follows their evolution up to the present anatomical structure. The philosophical way in which the author presents his facts and the uniqueness of his comparisons make a combination which produces a happy style and an attractive book for general reading. The syllabus of the chapters, with the suggestions for study, are valuable aids to one who wishes to verify by personal observation the statements of the author. The illustrations are numerous and excellent.

A guide to the study of ornithology is "Bird-Life,"‡ by Frank M. Chapman. In a simple and popular way he treats of bird evolution, the agricultural value of birds, and gives facts which aid in identifying a large number of the more common

* *Nature in a City Yard.* By Charles M. Skinner. 169 pp. \$1.00. New York: The Century Co.

† *The Friendship of Nature.* By Mabel Osgood Wright. 238 pp. 75 cts. —‡ *Inmates of My House and Garden.* By Mrs. Brightwen. 277 pp. \$1.25 —|| *Round the Year.* By Professor L. C. Miall, F. R. S. With illustrations chiefly by A. R. Hammond, F. L. S. 295 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

* *The Plant World.* Its Romances and Realities. Compiled and Edited by Frank Vincent, M. A. 242 pp. 60 cts. —

† *The Story of the Birds.* By James Newton Baskett, M. A. 291 pp. 65 cts. net. — ‡ *Bird-Life.* A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. With Seventy-five full-page plates and numerous text-drawings by Ernest Seton Thompson. 281 pp. \$1.75. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

birds. If the work contained nothing but the seventy-five full-page representations of our little friends it would still be a book to be desired for its artistic qualities. There are also numerous text drawings illustrating the author's statements.

The plants and lower animals are "living exponents of divine ideas," and therefore they are immortal, is the conclusion at which Dr. Thomas G. Gentry arrives after a careful study of animal and plant life.* To sustain his argument and give it the semblance of plausibility the author gives interesting phenomena and incidents relating to every form of life. The teaching of the Bible in regard to this subject is also discussed. The numerous illustrations represent various forms of plant and animal life.

Domestic Service. The perplexities arising in the attempts to solve the problems of household labor are the subjects discussed by Lucy Maynard Salmon in a book entitled "Domestic Service."† As a starting-point the author gives an historical account of the industrial conditions existing in the eighteenth century. This is followed by a history of domestic service during and since the colonial period, showing that changes in general industrial conditions have affected domestic labor and that a return to the former state is impossible as well as undesirable. The relation of domestic service to the economic laws governing other forms of labor is clearly presented and the disadvantages and advantages which surround household laborers as well as the difficulties of employers are discussed in an impartial way, the arguments being supported by information obtained from the replies to the blanks sent out to employers and employees in 1889 and 1890. Then follows a discussion of the remedies for the difficulties attending this class of labor, which the author classifies as doubtful and possible. Discussions of the latter remedies lead the author to consider improved social conditions of domestics, the effects of specialization of household employments, profit sharing, and the value of thorough education in all matters pertaining to household economy. The author's interesting treatment of the subject is a strong plea for the same intelligent investigation and discussion of the problems of domestic service that is accorded to those arising in other employments, giving due consideration to the economic laws which govern all industries as well as to those which are peculiar to domestic labor.

* Life and Immortality; or, Soul in Plants and Animals. Thomas G. Gentry, Sc.D. 489 pp. Philadelphia: Burk & McFetridge Co.

† Domestic Service. By Lucy Maynard Salmon. 331 pp. \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Travels in West Africa. The recent stirring events in Africa which have created great interest in that grand division have doubtless been the indirect cause of several publications relating to the Dark Continent. One of these* gives a sketch of a voyage to West Africa and a detailed account of events which occurred while the author traveled in Congo Français, Corisco, and Cameroons. From Liverpool the traveler set sail on the *Batanga* and fourteen days later landed at Sierra Leone. Each stopping-place furnishes a subject on which the author exercises her powers of description, and so well has she performed the task that the reader obtains a vivid impression of the scenes depicted. The work is not confined to a representation of the beauties of nature, but the habits and customs of the people with whom the writer mingled are equally well portrayed and many amusing incidents are related. While the volume is interesting for the general information and impressions it furnishes respecting a quarter of the globe that is little known, the pleasure derived from reading it would be greatly increased if the information were conveyed in terms which more nearly conform to the principles governing literary art. But in spite of the colloquialisms it is a book which the general reader will enjoy. A large number of excellent illustrations accompany the text, giving a good notion of the people and the scenes in a section of Africa to which but few writers have given any attention.

American Lands and Letters. If there is one thing more than another which is proof positive of the entertaining and charming power of a book it is the fact that the reader, once having begun to scan its pages, is unable to lay the book aside until the last word is read. This power is possessed by Donald G. Mitchell's "American Lands and Letters."† The ninety illustrations, which include portraits of many eminent Americans, views of their homes and other buildings, facsimiles of title-pages, and portions of books and newspapers are in themselves full of attractiveness and interest. The mechanism of the book is of a high grade, meriting the admiration of all lovers of the artistic in the book-maker's industry. But it is not alone these externals which rivet the attention of the book-lover. It is the intrinsic value of the textual contents of the book, which have been invested with a fascinating quality by the captivating pen of Ik Marvel. In his most happy vein he has told the story of early letters in America, beginning the recital with an ac-

* Travels in West Africa. By Mary H. Kingsley. With Illustrations. 759 pp. \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

† American Lands and Letters. By Donald G. Mitchell. 424 pp. \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

count of Captain John Smith, and omitting from the story the names of those Americans whose date of birth is in the present century. To set forth biographical incidents is not the purpose of the volume. With the few facts of this nature which form a part of the book there are interwoven valuable critical comments on the works of the various authors and many selections from their writings. All through the volume there is evidence of the keen power of discrimination possessed by the author, and no one can read it without a desire to know more concerning the people about whom Mitchell has written.

Fiction. In a collection of short tales called "Stories of a Sanctified Town,"* it is the devotional element in human nature which the author, Lucy S. Furman, has exposed. With the pen of a genius she has presented the effects of the doctrine of holiness, picturing the extreme conscientiousness of the people who have embraced this belief and showing the literalness of their interpretation of the Scriptures.

In the domain of the absolutely unreal in romance Anthony Hope may be said to wield the most powerful pen. In "Phroso"† exciting incidents follow each other in rapid succession, and the reader is constantly possessed with an overwhelming curiosity to learn what next can possibly happen. With a happy *denouement* the author closes the recital of the marvelous incidents, the scene of which is the island of Neopalia. If there is anything needed to intensify the vividness of the author's delineations—and we think there is not—it will be found in the numerous illustrations of the text.

The life history of the Rev. Theron Ware‡ makes a story which will furnish entertainment for a few hours of leisure. The young minister is introduced to the public at a session of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his career in his pastorate at Octavius is vividly illuminated in a style peculiar to the author. Remarkable changes are brought about in one year's time. An accidental meeting of the minister with a Catholic priest and a young lady of his parish at the death-bed of a townsman is made the beginning of the evolution of the narrow-minded, unsophisticated young man. The rapid progress through the various degrees from the good to the superlatively bad and the succeeding revolution are pictured by direct and suggestive statements. Not less forcible,

but rather more interesting, is the representation of religious conditions which exist in certain church organizations.

Kentucky in 1795 is the place and the time in which the events of "The Choir Invisible"§ begin. The principal characters are John Gray, a schoolmaster, Amy Falconer, to whom he is devoted, and her aunt, with whom Amy lives. During the recital of the story the importance of one of the personages gradually diminishes, while that of the other increases in the same ratio and she becomes an important factor in the development of Gray's character. The book contains excellent bits of moralizing, beautiful flashes of imagery, and many exquisite expressions, relating the historical events and telling of the customs current in Kentucky in the early years.

Three excellent stories of the "tarpaulin" and his adventurous life are contained in a small volume called "The Port of Missing Ships."† The author of this volume, John R. Spears, is just the one to write of this phase of existence, for the vivacity and perspicuity of his style reflect the danger and excitement attending life on the ocean. The first of the stories presents a picture full of pathos. The other two tales have in them enough of the sentimental with the venturesome to show that a sailor's life is not entirely without the romantic element.

A story which is deeply interesting is entitled "The Honorable Peter Stirling."‡ In a forceful way the author tells about the struggles of a young man who opens a law office in New York and rises from a position of obscurity to social and political distinction. It furnishes a study of bossism in New York politics, gives an ideal picture of what may be accomplished by honesty of purpose, energy, and a fine discrimination between right and wrong. The Hon. Peter Stirling is, of course, the central figure, and the author has made him an example of all that is noble in humanity. Not less admirable are the women characters, who also have a part to act in this powerful story.

We have always felt that we can depend upon Richard Harding Davis for producing an interesting story, and he has not disappointed us in "Soldiers of Fortune,"§ recently published as a serial. A social function in New York is the place where several of the personages of the story first appear, and while all the characters command a moderate

* *Stories of a Sanctified Town.* By Lucy S. Furman. 240 pp. New York: The Century Co.

† *Phroso.* By Anthony Hope. Profusely Illustrated by Henry B. Wechsler. 306 pp. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

‡ *The Damnation of Theron Ware; or, Illumination.* By Harold Frederic. 512 pp. New York: Stone & Kimball.

§ *The Choir Invisible.* By James Lane Allen. 361 pp.—

† *The Port of Missing Ships and Other Stories of the Sea.* By John R. Spears. 183 pp. \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.

‡ *The Honorable Peter Stirling and What People Thought of Him.* By Paul Leicester Ford. 417 pp. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

§ *Soldiers of Fortune.* By Richard Harding Davis, with Illustrations by C. D. Gibson. 364 pp. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

degree of attention, the chief interest becomes centered in two people, Robert Clay, a civil engineer, and Hope Langham, a young girl who has not yet made her debut into society. The scene of the story shifts from New York to the northeast coast of South America, where Clay is superintending mining operations for Hope's father. To this place the Langham family come for the summer, and it is then that the real action of the story begins. A revolution furnishes sufficient excitement for the most exacting reader and supplies a background for the simple story of love which is related. It is a tale full of life and spirit, and it is told in the author's usually vivacious style. The illustrative work has been done by C. D. Gibson.

"The End of the Beginning"* is a short story in which a little that is tragical is mingled with much that is philosophical and introspective. The author, who evidently desires to remain unknown, has chosen a cemetery for the opening scene of his novel, but it is somewhat relieved of its somberness by the cheerful spirit of the little girl who makes the place her playground. The recital, which at times becomes tiresome, is really an account of the development of an unusually thoughtful little girl into a bright, lovable woman.

Cyclists and readers in general will be amused by a story called "The Wheels of Chance."† A poor draper, one of the principal actors, decides to spend his vacation on a cycling tour along the south coast of England. The happenings of the week are ingeniously woven into an entertaining tale of adventure, in which a young lady and a fond stepmother also play an active part. The numerous illustrations are in perfect keeping with the animated recital.

Studies in Literature.

The first thirty years of the nineteenth century is the period of time which the author of "The Age of

Wordsworth"‡ presents to the students of literature. In a generally clear and popular manner he first gives a succinct history of romanticism in Europe. Then follows an account of the series of changes through which the romantic movement passed in the different forms of literary production. The author has used a small amount of biographical material, confining himself to such facts as are necessary to a comprehensive presentation of his subject.

The sixth and seventh volumes of "The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth,"§ edited by

* The End of the Beginning. 326 pp. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company.

† The Wheels of Chance. By H. G. Wells. With Illustrations by F. Ayton Symington. 321 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

‡ The Age of Wordsworth. By C. H. Herford, Litt. D. 334 pp. 90 cts.—§ The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth. Edited by William Knight. Vols. VI. and VII. 407 + 433 pp. \$1.50 each. New York: The Macmillan Company.

William Knight, contain the author's poems produced between the years 1814 and 1834. The footnotes on each page explain the variations in the texts of the different editions of the poems and each selection is preceded by paragraphs containing information relating to the time, place, or circumstances in which it was written.

For the purpose of helping the literary world to more fully understand Byron and the effect of environment on his character and literary production, a collection of his letters has been edited by William Ernest Henley*. The present work includes Byron's correspondence from 1804 to 1813 and fully one-third of the volume is given up to interesting explanatory notes. A portrait of Byron very appropriately forms the frontispiece.

Part III. of "Le Morte D Arthur"† is published in a style uniform with the other volumes of The Temple Classics. The textual part begins with Book X. and closes with the fourteenth book. Side-notes are conveniently placed on each page and the glossary contains the needed expositions.

In a volume of essays on medieval literature‡ W. P. Ker has described in a general way the epic and romantic literature of the Middle Ages. The larger part of the work is devoted to an account of the three schools—Teutonic epic, French epic, and the Icelandic histories—and it is enlivened by illustrations from many notable productions. The literature of the Heroic Age and romantic mythology are also themes which the author has carefully presented.

Christopher Marlowe's play "Doctor Faustus"§ is one of The Temple Dramatists series. An extended preface to this edition tells the source of the plot, relates the early stage history of the play, and gives an account of the early editions. A glossary and notes are valuable features of this little volume.

An excellent edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth"¶ is one of Longmans' English Classics. It is prepared for use in secondary schools and is therefore abundantly supplied with annotations, bibliographies, and other explanations necessary to a work of this kind.

For additional information of a literary and educational character see pages 306 to 336 of this issue.

* The Works of Lord Byron. Edited by William Ernest Henley. 489 pp. \$1.75.—† Le Morte D Arthur. By Sir Thomas Malory. Part III. 307 pp. 50 cts.—‡ Epic and Romance Essays on Medieval Literature. By W. P. Ker. 470 pp. \$4.00.—§ The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus. A Play Written by Christopher Marlowe. Edited with Preface, Notes, and Glossary by Israel Gollancz, M.A. 126 pp. 45 cts. New York: The Macmillan Company.

¶ Shakespeare's Macbeth. Edited with Notes and an Introduction by John Matthews Manly, Ph. D. 254 pp. 60 cts. New York: Longmans, Green and Co.

THE ASSEMBLY CALENDAR.

SEASON OF 1897.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK—June 26— August 23. Recognition Day, August 18.

- BEATRICE, NEB.—June 15-27. Recognition Day, June 24.
- BETHESDA, O.—August 4-18. Recognition Day, August 12.
- BURLINGTON, IA.—June 22-July 4. Recognition Day, July 3.
- CLARION, STRATTONVILLE, PA.—June 30-July 20. Recognition Day, July 16.
- CONNECTICUT VALLEY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—July 13-23. Recognition Day, July 22.
- CRETE, NEB.—June 30-July 9. Recognition Day, July 8.
- CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISS.—June 28-July 25. Recognition Day date not fixed.
- DES MOINES, IA.—July 5-22. Recognition Day, July 22.
- DEVIL'S LAKE, N. DAK.—July 1-16. Recognition Day date not fixed.
- EAGLES MERE, PA.—July 27-August 25. Recognition Day, August 19.
- FAIRMOUNT CHAUTAUQUA, KANSAS CITY, MO.—June 1-12. Recognition Day, June 10.
- FINDLEY'S LAKE, N. Y.—July 31-August 29. Recognition Day, August 12.
- FRANKLIN, O.—July 23-August 8. Recognition Day, August 2.
- FRYEBURG, ME.—August 3-21. Recognition Day, August 17.
- HAVANA, ILL.—August 6-16. Recognition Day, August 10.
- ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, IND.—July 20-August 2. Recognition Day, July 29.
- LAKESIDE, O.—July 6-August 5. Recognition Day date not fixed.
- LANCASTER, O.—August 9-19. Recognition Day, August 17.
- LEXINGTON, KY.—June 29-July 9. Recognition Day, July 6.
- LITHIA SPRINGS, ILL.—August 5-23. Recognition Day date not fixed.
- MONONA LAKE, MADISON, WIS.—July 20-30. Recognition Day, July 28.
- MONTEAGLE, TENN.—June 30-August 27. Recognition Day, August 18.
- MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MD.—August 4-24. Recognition Day, August 19.
- MOUNT GRETN, PA.—July 1-30. Recognition Day, July 21.
- OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—July 13-22. Recognition Day, July 22.
- OCEAN PARK, OLD ORCHARD, ME.—July 24-August 30. Recognition Day, August 12.
- ONTARIO OUTING PARK, APPLETON, N. Y.—August 11-24. Recognition Day, August 23.
- OTTAWA, KAN.—June 14-25. Recognition Day, June 21.
- PACIFIC GROVE, CAL.—July 13-24. Recognition Day, July 20.
- RIDGEVIEW PARK, PA.—July 24-August 3. Recognition Day, July 31.
- ROCK RIVER, DIXON, ILL.—July 27-August 13. Recognition Day, August 6.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA, GLEN PARK, COL.—July 14-30. Recognition Day, July 30.
- ROUND LAKE, N. Y.—July 26-August 13. Recognition Day, August 12.
- RUSTON, LA.—July 5-31. Recognition Day, July 14.
- SALEM, NEB.—August 7-15. Recognition Day, August 13.
- SHASTA RETREAT, CAL.—July 26-August 1. Recognition Day, July 29.
- SPIRIT LAKE, IA.—July 8-23. Recognition Day date not fixed.
- TALLADEGA, ALA.—June 21-July 18. Recognition Day, July 13.
- WASECA, MINN.—July 6-23. Recognition Day, July 20.
- WATERLOO, IA.—June 29-July 15. Recognition Day, July 15.
- WINFIELD, KAN.—June 15-25. Recognition Day, June 18.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY OF 1897.

ENVIRONMENT is a potent factor in the success of every organization, but in none more so than in an institution which has for its threefold object recreation, intellectual advancement, and religious development. This fact seems



PRES. G. STANLEY HALL.

to have been recognized by the founders of the Chautauqua Assembly and the Chautauqua System of Education. A location more perfectly ideal than the Assembly grounds or one better suited to the purposes to which Chautauqua is dedicated would be difficult to find. Its elevated position and proximity to Lake

Erie tend to produce conditions of climate not excelled by the atmospheric phenomena of the seaside resort or the summer home on the mountain slope. The panorama of picturesque scenic effects which gradually unrolls before the summer visitor is a constant source of charm and delight. An allusion to the lake of pure, sparkling water, with its irregular shore-line and the background of hills bedecked with groves of natural wood, is but a suggestion of the beauties of nature in which the surrounding country abounds. To the beauties with which nature has supplied the Assembly grounds the art of landscape-gardening has added many improvements. Public parks with flowers, paths, and fountains are scattered here and there in the beautiful grove, through which wind many avenues and driveways.

It is here in this sylvan nook that are clustered the cottages which furnish pleasant summer homes for thousands of visitors who annually come to this retreat, where they may enjoy the conveniences of urban life while at the same time they are removed from the summer heat, dust, and turmoil of the city.

Since the erection of the first rude buildings in the early Chautauqua days, the development of the "Chautauqua idea" has demanded the addition of lecture and Assembly halls, denominational buildings, chapels, college buildings, book-stores, bazaars, and other edifices necessary to col-

lege towns. Several of the C. L. S. C. classes have erected attractive club-houses, and through the generosity of interested people the necessary funds were furnished for the erection of the several memorial halls, which contain class-rooms, reception parlors, and lecture halls, thus meeting the expanding social and educational needs of Chautauqua.

The approaching session of Chautauqua Assembly opens June 26 and continues until August 23. The plan of the general program is the same as that which has characterized this department of the Assembly since it was first organized. A little investigation, however, will reveal the fact that each year new features are introduced and that the exercises assume a broader and more comprehensive scope, making programs full of variety and interest. Questions of popular and vital interest are to be discussed from the platform by speakers who have made their subjects a lifetime study. Mr. Percy Alden, of London, well-known as a worker in social settlements, will describe the methods by which he has accomplished successful results. Among the

many noted educators and scholars who are to be present at Chautauqua are Pres. William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and Pres. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University. They will deliver several addresses on subjects just now of special interest to the public. Chancellor Vincent will also favor the Assembly with several lectures delivered in his charming style. Several eminent readers, among whom is Mr. George W. Cable, will be welcome visitors at Chautauqua, and the general interest in the Scotch school of fiction has lead the Assembly managers to arrange for readings from the works of Barrie and Watson.

A great variety of attractions has been provided for lovers of music. Rogers' Band and Orchestra, which has been greatly strengthened, will again enliven the Assembly with fine music. There will be numerous concerts, in which instrumental and vocal soloists of rare ability will take a leading part. The rendition of "The Mount of Olives," under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer, with full chorus, orchestra, and soloists, will be an interesting feature of the musical program.



MR. PERCY ALDEN.



MADAME BAILLY.

I—July.

CHAUTAUQUA NEW EDUCATION IN THE CHURCH.

Underlying every agency that makes for true culture is the religious and spiritual instruction which



PRES. WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

for the most part is considered the work of the church and home. Christian people all over the world have awakened to the fact that these agencies are not accomplishing the highest possible results, and they are seeking to substitute systematic methods of instruction for the haphazard teaching in the Sunday-school, thereby increasing the efficiency of the church and Sunday-school organizations. The most highly approved methods of instruction used in the secular schools are the ones which will form the basis of the work in this department. By lecture courses, conferences, conversations, and class work the relation of psychological facts and pedagogical laws to religious instruction will be discussed and in the classes on Sundays there will be practical demonstrations of the applicability of these to teaching in the Sunday-school. Religious instruction in the home, primary department work in the Sunday-school, and general Sunday-school work will receive the attention of progressive laborers in Christian work. The International Lessons for the second half of the year will be studied at the Sabbath Convocation, which takes the place of the Assembly Sunday-school. An initial course of studies for classes in the Hall of the Christ will be instituted during the Assembly.

THE C. L. S. C.

The interest in general education aroused by the C. L. S. C. continues without abatement and many thousands annually avail themselves of the opportunities it offers. From the first, four years have been required for completing the C. L. S. C. course. It has always included popular and interesting studies in science, literature, and history, and the subjects studied each year so coordinate that any one giving faithful attention to the work for forty minutes each day will have a very complete comprehension of these branches of learning and will at the same time acquire habits of systematic study which will aid him in the further pursuit of knowledge.

The changes made from time to time in the

C. L. S. C. course are in harmony with the spirit of the times. It now includes the French-Greek, the German-Roman, the English, and the American Courses. The members of the Circle during the coming year will find much to interest them in the history of Germany and German institutions, and in the account of Roman art and civilization. The science of sociology will also be studied by the readers of the course for 1897-98.

The C. L. S. C. branch of the Chautauqua System of Education will receive a large amount of attention in the work of the Assembly. The interest in the "Rallying Day" observed last year has led the counsellors to inaugurate this season's C. L. S. C. work with similar attractions. A special program has been prepared for Rallying Day, August 5, and delegates from the circles throughout the land are expected to be present and take an active part in the discussions, which will be developed to the interests of the C. L. S. C.

The delegates will be cordially greeted at the informal reception, and at the public exercises in the Hall of Philosophy addresses of welcome will be made by Bishop Vincent and others. The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, will deliver an interesting lecture, and Prof. Shailer Mathews will favor the Assembly with an address on the French Revolution. Musical attractions will be provided, and the reception in the Hall of Philosophy will be the fitting conclusion to a program full of inspiration and interest.

During the Assembly daily C. L. S. C. Councils will be held and the Round Tables will convene three times a week. At these meetings there will be discussions on many subjects attractive to the members of the Circle.

In the general program of the Assembly arrangements have been made for an unusually large number of lectures on topics supplemental to the subjects to be studied by the C. L. S. C. readers during the coming year. Social problems which are now agitating the general public will be discussed by the ablest speakers on the lecture platform, and orators equally eminent will speak on German history and literature, and Roman art. The work in this department of the Assembly culminates in the exercises of Recognition Day, August 18. The address before the C. L. S. C. Class of '97 will be delivered by Pres. J. F. Goucher, of the Woman's College, Baltimore. This will be followed by the distribution of diplomas and the exercises of the day will close with the usual C. L. S. C. Rally.



MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER.

THE CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM.

IN arranging the general program for the summer Assembly of 1897 numerous educational interests have been considered and special efforts have been made to satisfy the requirements of the great variety of tastes represented by the vast audiences of the Assembly. For those particularly interested in religious work a series of thirteen lectures on biblical and religious subjects will be delivered by talented and authoritative speakers. Students of history, literature, art, philosophy, and pedagogy will find that a rare treat has been provided for them in the coordinated series of addresses by noted educators and platform orators. Many topics of practical value to every intelligent man and woman will be discussed from the Assembly rostrum, particular attention being given to sociological and economic problems. Diversity is given to the program by stereopticon entertainments, athletic exhibitions, pronunciation and spelling contests, sleight of hand performances, concerts, regattas, and illuminations, making a list of entertainments replete with interest, instruction, and pleasure.

THE DAILY SCHEDULE.

- Saturday, June 26.**
P. M. 3:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Sunny South from Sea to Sea." *Mrs. Kate Crary.*
- Sunday, June 27.**
A. M. 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Dr. W. P. Odell.*
P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
" 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
" 7:30—Sacred Song Service.
- Monday, June 28.**
P. M. 3:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 5:00—Address: "The Cooperative Idea in Christian Education." *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
" 8:00—Concert: *The Sherwood Quartet* (Miss Jennie Osborn, soprano, Miss Mabelle Crawford, contralto, Mr. Frank S. Hannah, tenor, Mr. W. A. Derrick, basso), chorus.
- Tuesday, June 29.**
A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital. *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
P. M. 3:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Alps and the Rhine." *Mrs. Kate Crary.*
- Wednesday, June 30.**
A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Cause and the Cure of Superficiality in Religious Teaching." *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
P. M. 2:30—Concert, *The Sherwood Quartet*, *Mr. I. V. Flagler*, organist, *Mr. Henry Vincent*, accompanist, chorus.
" 5:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
" 8:00—Readings. *Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick.*
- Thursday, July 1.**
P. M. 3:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 5:00—Address: "The Order of Service in the Sunday-school." *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
" 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
" 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Italy and Rome." *Mrs. Kate Crary.*
- Friday, July 2.**
A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital. *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture. *Prof. H. G. Lord.*
" 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
" 8:00—Readings. *Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick.*
- Saturday, July 3.**
A. M. 11:00—Opening Exercises of the Collegiate Department. Address: "The Study and Teaching of History." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
P. M. 2:30—Grand Concert, conducted by *Dr. H. R. Palmer. The Sherwood Quartet*, *Mr. I. V. Flagler*, chorus.
" 8:00—Reception to Instructors and Students of the Collegiate Department.
- Sunday, July 4.**
A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Prof. Rush Rheese.*
" 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*



A SHADED THOROUGHFARE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

- P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.
 " 8:00—Illustrated Sermon. *Rev. M. W. Chase.*

Monday, July 5.**INDEPENDENCE DAY.**

- A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital. *Mr. J. V. Flagler.*
 P. M. 2:30—Patriotic Platform Meeting.
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The World of Sense-Perception and Illusion." *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Some Questions and Answers in Delsarte Culture." *Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.*
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "From Ocean to Ocean; or The Land in Which We Live." *Rev. M. W. Chase.*
 " 9:00—Fireworks.

Tuesday, July 6.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Some Teachers' Musts." *Prof. F. J. Miller.*
 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The World of Science and Art." *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Shakespeare's 'Henry VIII.': A Study in Story-telling." *Prof. F. T. Baker.*
 " 8:00—Reading: "Julius Caesar." *Mr. S. H. Clark.*

Wednesday, July 7.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: Art Among the Hebrews." *Pres. W. R. Harper.*

- P. M. 2:30—Entertainment. Music, *The Sherwood Quartet*, readings, *Miss Marian Short.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The World of Persons." *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*
 " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Recent Tendencies of American Art." *Mr. A. T. Van Laer.*

Thursday, July 8.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Philanthropic Reforms of the Century as Reflective of the Theology of the Age," I. *Prof. D. A. McClenahan.*
 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The World of Institutions." *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Some Aspects of the Poetry of Whitman." *Mrs. P. L. McClintock.*
 " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Readings. *Miss Marian Short.*
 " 9:00—Edison's Vitascope.

Friday, July 9.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Philanthropic Reforms of the Century as Reflective of the Theology of the Age," II. *Prof. D. A. McClenahan.*
 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The World of Morality." *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.*
 " 5:00—Lecture. *Prof. E. H. Lewis.*
 " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Passion Play," I. *Dr. J. J. Lewis.*



THE NORTH SHORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.



THE JUNIOR OUTLOOK CLUB AWHEEL, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Saturday, July 10.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The World of Religion,"
Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.
- P. M. 2:30—Grand Concert, *Chorus, orchestra, Sherwood Quartet, Mrs. Flora Ward, soprano, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, contralto, Mr. Homer Moore, basso, Mr. Harry Fellows, tenor, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, pianist, Mr. I. V. Flagler, organist, Mr. Henry Vincent, accompanist.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Passion Play," II. *Dr. J. J. Lewis.*

Sunday, July 11.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Prof. F. K. Sanders.*
- " 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Rev. E. Winchester Donald.*
- P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 12.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The World of Beowulf,"
Mrs. P. L. McClintock.
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Study of Nature and Feeling for Nature," *Pres. G. Stanley Hall.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "Cultivation of Literary Taste in Children," *Prof. F. T. Baker.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Recent Progress in Physical Science," *Prof. L. H. Batchelder.*

Tuesday, July 13.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Chaucer as a Realist,"
Mrs. P. L. McClintock.
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Motor Side of Training," *Pres. G. Stanley Hall.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Authority of Criticism," *Prof. W. F. Trent.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The History of Caricature," I. *Pres. John Finley.*

Wednesday, July 14.

- A. M. 11:00—Musical Lecture. *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
- P. M. 2:30—Entertainment, Magic, *Signor Bosco, music, Rogers' Orchestra.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: Literature Among the Hebrews," *Pres. W. R. Harper.*

- P. M. 5:00—Lecture: "Reading and Language,"
Pres. G. Stanley Hall.
- " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
- " 8:00—Concert: *Chorus, orchestra, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mrs. Flora Ward, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. I. V. Flagler.*

Thursday, July 15.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Harvard Cooperative Philanthropic Movement," *Rev. Raymond Calkins.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Adolescence," *Pres. G. Stanley Hall.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "Matthew Arnold vs. Shelley," *Prof. W. P. Trent.*
- " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The History of Caricature," II. *Pres. John Finley.*

Friday, July 16.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Two Devotees of Greek: Tischendorf and Schliemann," *Prof. W. W. Bishop.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Nutrition," *Pres. G. Stanley Hall.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling," *Prof. W. D. McClintock.*
- " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Prize Spelling Match.

Saturday, July 17.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Emily Dickinson's Poetry,"
Prof. W. D. McClintock.
- P. M. 2:30—Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Mrs. Flora Ward, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "Robert Browning from a Minister's Study," *Dr. Wm. V. Kelley.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Wagner,"
Mr. Homer Moore.

Sunday, July 18.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
- " 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Dr. Wm. V. Kelley.*
- P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 19.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Matthew Arnold as an Apostle of Sweetness." *Dr. Wm. V. Kelley.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Pioneers of Popular Education." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "New Studies in Mental Development." *Prof. W. L. Bryan.*



A COTTAGE SCENE AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

- P. M. 8:00—Entertainment. Banjo solos and negro melodies, *Mrs. Nina Drummond-Leavitt*, recitations from his own verses, *Mr. Fred Emerson Brooks.*

Tuesday, July 20.

- A. M. 11:00—Address: "The Effect of Club Life on the Home." *Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Chautauqua and American Summer Schools." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "Plato, the Teacher," I. *Prof. W. L. Bryan.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Readings from Ian Macclaren, *Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie.*

Wednesday, July 21.

- A. M. 10:00—Organ Recital. *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
- " 11:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: The Monotheistic Idea," *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
- P. M. 2:30—Address before the Chautauqua County Political Equality Clubs. *Rev. Anna Shaw.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Chester and the National Home Reading Union." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
- " 5:00—Readings: Schiller's "Maid of Orleans," *Mrs. Bertha Kuns-Baker.*
- " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
- " 8:00—Entertainment. *Mrs. Nina Drummond-Leavitt, Mr. Fred Emerson Brooks.*

Thursday, July 22.

- A. M. 11:00—Address: "The Social and Domestic Effects of the Higher Education of Women." *Mrs. May Wright Sewell.*

- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Cambridge and Oxford Summer Meetings." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Plato, the Teacher," II. *Prof. W. L. Bryan.*
- " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Illustrated Readings from Ian Macclaren. *Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie.*

Friday, July 23.

- A. M. 11:00—Address in the Interest of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. *Mrs. Mary Wellington White.*
- P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "Vacation Courses in Edinburgh and Other New Movements in Popular Education." *Prof. H. B. Adams.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "George Eliot, the Poet." *Mr. A. Emerson Palmer.*
- " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
- " 9:00—Readings from James Whitcomb Riley. *Mrs. Bertha Kuns-Baker.*

Saturday, July 24.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Newspaper of Today." *Mr. A. Emerson Palmer.*
- P. M. 2:30—Concert. *Orchestra, chorus, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mrs. Flora Ward, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "American Illustrations and Illustrators." *Mr. A. T. Van Laer.*

Sunday, July 25.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Prof. Rush Rheese.*
- " 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Rev. Graham Taylor.*
- P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 26.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Waymarks of the Labor Movement: From Serfdom to Wages; The Peasant Pioneers." *Prof. Graham Taylor.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Forces in German Literature." *Prof. J. H. Worman.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "University and Social Settlements in London." *Mr. Percy Alden.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Child in the Home." *Pres. W. L. Hervey.*
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Dutch Art." *Mr. A. T. Van Laer.*

Tuesday, July 27.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Eve of the Industrial Revolution: The Cry of the Factory Child." *Prof. Graham Taylor.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "National Epics." *Prof. J. H. Worman.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Poverty and the State." *Mr. Percy Alden.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Child in the Sunday-school." *Pres. W. L. Hervey.*
- " 8:00—Prize Pronunciation Match.

Wednesday, July 28.

- A. M. 10:00—Lecture: "The Factory System: Its Economic, Social and Ethical Results upon Labor." *Prof. Graham Taylor.*

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: Religion and Conduct." *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
- P. M. 2:30—Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. I. V. Flagler, Mrs. Flora Ward, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, Mr. Homer Moore.*
- " 4:00—Lecture. *Mr. Percy Alden.*
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
- " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
- " 8:00—Recital: "Drumtochty Fouk," arranged from Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne." *Miss Katharine E. Oliver.*

Thursday, July 29.**HUMANITARIAN DAY.**

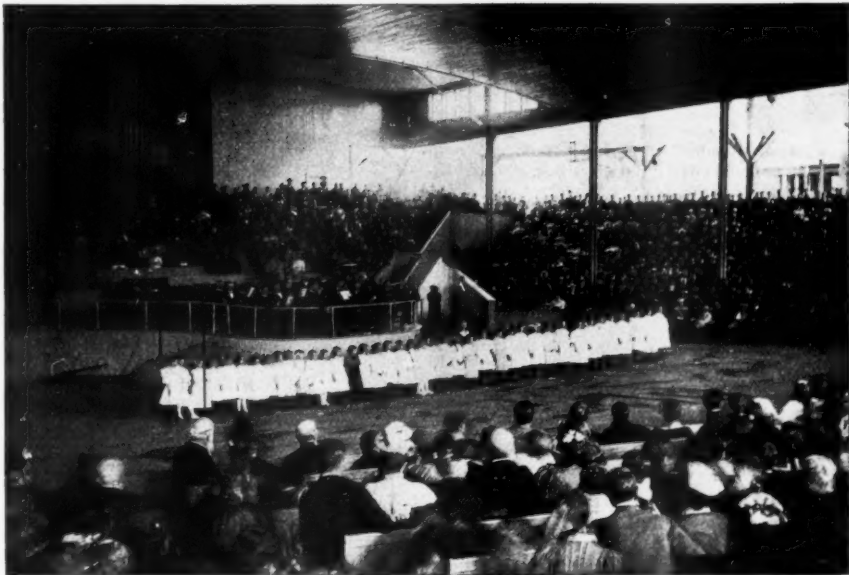
- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Organization of Labor: From Inferiority to Equality Before the Law." *Prof. Graham Taylor.*
- P. M. 2:30—Platform Meeting under the auspices of the New York State Humanitarian Society: "Protection of Child and Beast from Cruelty; Child Saving and Reformation; Humane Education of the Public." Addresses by prominent speakers.
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Minnesingers and Mastersingers." *Prof. J. H. Worman.*

Friday, July 30.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Social and Religious Aspects of Industrial Peace and Progress." *Prof. Graham Taylor.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Mystics and the Reformers." *Prof. J. H. Worman.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "The Social Outlook in England." *Mr. Percy Alden.*
- " 5:00—Reading: "The Spanish Gypsy." *Mr. S. H. Clark.*
- " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Recital. "An Evening in Thrums." *Miss Katharine E. Oliver.*

Saturday, July 31.

- A. M. 9:00—Woman's Missionary Conference: "Home Missions and City Evangelization."
- " 10:00—Lecture: "The Practical Side of Delsarte Culture." *Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.*
- " 11:00—Lecture: "The New Germany." *Prof. J. H. Worman.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison." *Bishop C. C. McCabe.*
- " 5:00—General Missionary Conference: "Japan, China."
- " 8:00—Grand Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. Homer Moore, Mrs. Flora Ward, Miss Zora Gladys Horlöcker, Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. I. V. Flagler.*



GIRLS' PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS AT THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

- P. M. 5:00—Lecture: "The Child as a Member of Society." *Pres. W. L. Hervey.*
- " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Life in East London." *Mr. Percy Alden.*

Sunday, August 1.**MISSIONARY SUNDAY.**

- A. M. 9:00—Missionary Consecration Service.
- " 9:30—Bible Study. *Prof. W. H. Marquess.*

- A. M. 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon, *Bishop C. C. McCabe.*
- P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
- " 4:00—General Missionary Conference: "The Student Volunteer Movement."
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- " 7:30—Song Service.
- " 8:00—Annual Meeting of the Chautauqua Missionary Institute. Address: "Home Life in Darkest Africa." *Rev. E. H. Richards.*
- P. M. 2:00—Platform meeting under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. Address, *Miss Frances E. Willard.*
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: The Messianic Hope." *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
- " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "How the Other Half Lives." *Mr. Jacob A. Riis.*

Thursday, August 5.

C. L. S. C. RALLYING DAY.

- A. M. 9:00—Woman's Missionary Conference: "Africa and Other Missionary Fields."
- " 11:00—Address. *Bishop C. C. McCabe.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "The Value and the Tyranny of Reminiscences." *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Robert Louis Stevenson." *Mr. L. H. Vincent.*
- " 5:00—General Missionary Conference: "India."
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "The Interpretation of Recent Art." *Rev. G. F. Salton.*
- A. M. 10:00—Address: "The Genesis of the Gang and Gang Rule." *Mr. Jacob A. Riis.*
- " 11:00—Question Box. *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
- P. M. 1:30—Welcome to C. L. S. C. Delegates.
- " 2:30—Addresses: "Men, Women, and Children: What the Army is Doing for Them." *Commander Frederick and Consul Eva Booth-Tucker.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "George Gessing and Other Realists." *Mr. Leon H. Vincent.*
- " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. Homer Moore.*
- " 9:00—C. L. S. C. Reception.

Friday, August 6.

- A. M. 9:00—Woman's Missionary Conference: "Young People's Societies and Missions."
- " 11:00—Lecture: "The Psychology, Hygiene, and Morality of the Bicycle." *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
- P. M. 2:30—Lecture: "Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles." *Mr. Edward Page Gaston.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "Barrie and the New Scotch School." *Mr. L. H. Vincent.*
- " 5:00—General Missionary Conference: "How to Interest the Church more Deeply in Missions."
- " 8:00—"Old First Night." Anniversary of the opening of the original Assembly. Short addresses, songs, etc.
- " 9:45—Fireworks.
- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Switzerland and Swiss Institutions." *Dr. J. M. Buckley.*
- P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
- " 3:00—Lecture: "Love, Courtship, and Matrimony." *Mr. Jahu DeWitt Miller.*
- " 4:00—Lecture: "George Meredith." *Mr. L. H. Vincent.*
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meeting.
- " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
- " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Battling with the Slum." *Mr. Jacob A. Riis.*

Saturday, August 7.

- A. M. 10:00—Lecture: "Culinary Rubbish." *Mrs. E. P. Ewing.*
- " 11:00—Lecture: "Thomas Hardy." *Mr. L. H. Vincent.*
- P. M. 2:30—Grand Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. I. V. Flagler, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, and others.*
- " 8:00—Lecture: "Is the World Better or Worse?" *Mr. Jahu DeWitt Miller.*

Sunday, August 8.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Prof. D. A. McClenahan.*
- " 11:00—Morning Service. Sermon. *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
- P. M. 2:00—Memorial Exercises.
- " 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
- " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- " 7:30—Sacred Song Concert.

Monday, August 9.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Family as a School." *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
- P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
- " 3:00—Lecture.
- " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
- " 5:00—Lecture: "The Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy." *Dr. H. R. Palmer.*
- " 8:00—Readings. *Mr. S. H. Clark.*

Wednesday, August 4.

TEMPERANCE DAY.

- A. M. 10:00—Meeting under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. Address: "How and Why." *Rev. P. A. Baker.*
- " 11:00—Meeting under the auspices of the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. Address, *Mrs. H. C. Campbell.*



A KINDERGARTEN PLAY, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.



THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Tuesday, August 10.

DENOMINATIONAL DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Family and the Factory." *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
 P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
 " 2:00—Grand Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Bailey, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. I. V. Flagler, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. H. E. Williams.*
 " 3:15—Denominational Congresses.
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.
 " 5:00—Lecture: "The Poetic Inheritance of the American Child." *Prof. Martha Foote Crow.*
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "From Luzerne to Milan." *Mr. Percy M. Reese.*

Wednesday, August 11.

JAMESTOWN DAY.

- A. M. 10:00—Lecture: "The Family Before the Law." *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
 " 11:00—Lecture: "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought: Life After Death." *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
 P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
 " 2:30—Address: "Backbone." *Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr.*
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
 " 5:00—Lecture: "An Elizabethan Banquet." *Prof. Martha Foote Crow.*
 " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 " 8:00—Entertainment: Magic, *Signor Bosco,* Edison's Vitascope.
 " 9:00—Illuminated Fleet.



A LAKESIDE GROUP, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Thursday, August 12.**PARENTS' DAY.**

- A. M. 10:00—Lecture: "The Family Life of Degenerates," *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
 " 11:00—Address: "The Ideal Christian Home," *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
 P. M. 3:00—Address: "The Home and the Prison," *Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth.*
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
 " 5:00—Address: "The Kindergarten and the Home," *Mrs. Ada M. Hughes.*
 " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Florence the Beautiful," *Mr. Percy M. Reese.*

Friday, August 13.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Family and the Church," *Prof. C. R. Henderson.*
 P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
 " 2:30—Annual Exhibition under the auspices of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education.
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.
 " 5:00—Lecture: "The Inner Life," *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
 " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Grand Concert: Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Homer Moore, and others.*

Saturday, August 14.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "The Turkish Question," *Prof. H. P. Judson.*
 P. M. 2:30—Readings from his own works. *Mr. George W. Cable.*

- P. M. 8:00—Illustrated Lecture: "Rome as It Is To-day," *Mr. Percy M. Reese.*

Sunday, August 15.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Prof. D. A. McClenahan.*
 " 11:00—Morning Service. Baccalaureate Sermon, *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
 P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, August 16.

- A. M. 11:00—"Christianity and the Inner Life," *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
 P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
 " 2:30—Lecture: "England's Greatest Reformer—John Wyclif," *Pres. W. H. Crawford.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "Lessing and 'Nathan the Wise,'" *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam.*
 " 8:00—Readings from his own works. *Mr. George W. Cable.*

Tuesday, August 17.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "John Huss, the Bohemian Reformer," *Pres. W. H. Crawford.*
 P. M. 1:30—C. L. S. C. Council.
 " 2:30—Concert. *Chorus, orchestra, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Baily, Mr. Wm. Sherwood, Mr. Homer Moore, Mr. I. V. Flagler, and others.*
 " 4:00—Lecture: "The Inner Life and Christian Biography," *Bishop John H. Vincent.*
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Herder," *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam.*
 " 8:00—Promenade Concert and Feast of Lanterns.

Wednesday, August 18.

RECOGNITION DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Address before the C. L. S. C. Class of '97. *Pres. J. F. Goucher.*
 P. M. 2:00—Distribution of Certificates.
 " 7:00—Denominational Prayer Meetings.
 " 8:00—C. L. S. C. Rally.

Thursday, August 19.

GRANGE DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Band Concert.
 P. M. 2:00—Address: "The Twentieth Century Woman." *Mr. John Temple Graves.*
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
 " 5:00—Lecture: "Goethe's 'Faust,'" I. *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam.*
 " 7:00—Epworth League Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Camp-fire of Chautauqua County Veterans' Union.
 " 9:15—Edison's Vitascope.

Friday, August 20.

GRAND ARMY DAY.

- A. M. 11:00—Patriotic Concert.
 P. M. 2:00—Address.

- P. M. 4:00—Lecture: "Goethe's 'Faust,'" II. *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam.*
 " 7:00—Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting.
 " 8:00—Address: "The Citizen and the State." *Mr. John Temple Graves.*
 " 9:15—Edison's Vitascope.

Saturday, August 21.

- A. M. 11:00—Lecture: "Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell.'" *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam.*
 P. M. 2:30—Readings, Humorous and Dramatic. *Prof. A. H. Merrill.*

Sunday, August 22.

- A. M. 9:00—Bible Study. *Pres. W. R. Harper.*
 " 11:00—Morning Service.
 P. M. 3:00—The Assembly Convocation.
 " 4:00—C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 " 7:30—Sacred Song Service.

Monday, August 23.

- A. M. 11:00—Organ Recital. *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
 P. M. 3:00—Lecture: "The Violin." *Hon. Hiram L. Sibley.*
 " 5:00—C. L. S. C. Round Table.
 " 8:00—Reading: "Esmeralda." *Prof. A. H. Merrill.*

[End of the Season of 1897]



A FAMILIAR SCENE AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

THE CLASSIFIED PROGRAM.

Sermons.

- June 27, Dr. W. P. Odell.
 July 4, Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde.
 July 11, Rev. E. Winchester Donald.
 July 18, Dr. Wm. V. Kelley.
 July 25, Rev. Graham Taylor.
 August 1, Bishop C. C. McCabe; Rev. E. H. Richards.
 August 8, Dr. J. C. Mackenzie.
 August 15, Bishop John H. Vincent.

Courses of Lectures.

- The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought and its Expression in Art, Literature, and History. *Pres. W. R. Harper, July 7-Aug. 11.*
 Popular Educational Movements. *Prof. H. B. Adams, July 19-22.*
 Child Study. *Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 12-16.*
 How the Mind Builds the World: An Interpretation of the Philosophy of Idealism. *Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 4-10.*
 A Group of Contemporary English Writers. *Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Aug. 2-7.*
 Illustrated Lectures on Cities of Italy. *Mr. Percy M. Reese, Aug. 10-14.*

- Present English Social Movements. *Mr. Percy Alden, July 26, 27, 29, 30.*
 History of the Labor Movement. *Prof. Graham Taylor, July 26-31.*
 The Family as a Social Institution. *Prof. C. R. Henderson, Aug. 9-13.*
 Problems of German Literature in the Eighteenth Century. *Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Aug. 16-21.*
 Pedagogy. *Prof. W. L. Bryan, July 19-22.*
 A Study in the History of Civilization. *Prof. J. H. Worman, July 26-30.*

Biblical and Religious.

- Sunday Morning Bible Studies: July 4, 25, *Prof. Rush Rhees*; July 11, *Prof. F. K. Sanders*; July 18, 22, *Pres. W. R. Harper*; Aug. 1, *Prof. Wm. H. Marquess*; Aug. 8, 15, *Prof. D. A. McClenahan.*
 The Cooperative Idea in Christian Education. *Bishop John H. Vincent, June 28.*
 The Cause and Cure of Superficiality in Religious Teaching. *Bishop John H. Vincent, June 30.*
 The Order of Service in the Sunday-school. *Bishop John H. Vincent, July 1.*
 The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought,

and its Expression in Art, Literature, and History. Pres. W. R. Harper, July 7-Aug. 11.

Philanthropic Reforms of the Century as Reflective of the Theology of the Age. Prof. D. A. McClenahan, July 8, 9.

The Passion Play. Dr. J. J. Lewis, July 9, 10.

The World of Religion. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 10.

The Inner Life. Bishop John H. Vincent, Aug. 13, 15, 17.

Historical and Biographical.

The Sunny South from Sea to Sea. Mrs. Kate Crary, June 26.

The Alps and the Rhine. Mrs. Kate Crary, June 29.

The New Germany. Prof. J. H. Worman, July 31.

Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. (Illustrated.) Mr. Edward Page Gaston, Aug. 3.

Switzerland and Swiss Institutions. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 6.

The Turkish Question. Prof. H. P. Judson, Aug. 14.

England's Greatest Reformer—John Wyclif. Pres. W. H. Crawford, Aug. 16.

John Huss, the Bohemian Reformer. Pres. W. H. Crawford, Aug. 17.

The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison. Bishop C. C. McCabe, July 31.

Literature and Art.

Shakespeare's "Henry VIII": A Study in Story-telling. Prof. F. T. Baker, July 6.

Recent Tendencies in American Art. (Illustrated.) Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 7.

"Julius Caesar." Reading. Mr. S. H. Clark, July 6.

Some Aspects of the Poetry of Whitman. Mrs. P. L. McClintock, July 8.

The World of Beowulf. Mrs. P. L. McClintock, July 12.

Chaucer as a Realist. Mrs. P. L. McClintock, July 13.

The Authority of Criticism. Prof. W. P. Trent, July 13.

Matthew Arnold vs. Shelley. Prof. W. P. Trent, July 15.

The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling. Prof. W. D. McClintock, July 16.

Emily Dickinson's Poetry. Prof. W. D. McClintock, July 17.

George Eliot, the Poet. Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, July 23.

American Illustrations and Illustrators. Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 24.



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

Forces in German Literature. Prof. J. H. Worman, July 26.

Dutch Art. (Illustrated.) Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 26.

National Epics. Prof. J. H. Worman, July 27.

"Drumtochty Fouk," arranged from Ian MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "The Days of Auld Lang Syne." Miss Katharine E. Oliver, July 28.

Minnesingers and Master Singers. Prof. J. H. Worman, July 29.

The Mystic Reformers. Prof. J. H. Worman, July 30.

The Interpretation of Recent Art. (Illustrated.) Rev. G. P. Slaton, Aug. 2.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. L. H. Vincent, Aug. 2.

Barrie and the New Scotch School. Mr. L. H. Vincent, Aug. 3.

George Gessing and Other Realists. Mr. L. H. Vincent, Aug. 5.

George Meredith. Mr. L. H. Vincent, Aug. 6.

Lessing and "Nathan the Wise." Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Aug. 6.

Thomas Hardy. Mr. L. H. Vincent, Aug. 7.

The Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy. Dr. H. R. Palmer, Aug. 9.

The Poetic Inheritance of the American Child. Prof. Martha Foote Crow, Aug. 10.

An Elizabethan Banquet: A Study of the Spirit of the Renaissance. Prof. Martha Foote Crow, Aug. 11.

The History of Caricature. (Illustrated.) Pres. John Finley, Aug. 13, 15.

Readings from his own works. Mr. George W. Cable, Aug. 14.

Herder. Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Aug. 16.

Readings from his own works. Mr. George W. Cable, Aug. 17.

Goethe's "Faust." Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Aug. 19.

Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Aug. 21.



MR. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES.

Philosophical.

The World of Sense-Perception and Illusion. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 5.

The World of Science and Art. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 6.

The World of Persons. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 7.

The World of Institutions. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 8.

The World of Morality. Pres. Wm. DeWitt Hyde, July 9.

Sociological and Economic.

Philanthropic Reforms of the Century as Reflective of the Theology of the Age. Prof. D. A. McClenahan, July 8, 9.

The Harvard Cooperative Philanthropic Movement. Rev. Raymond Calkins, July 15.

The Effect of Club Life on the Home. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, July 20.

The Social and Domestic Effects of the Higher Education of Women. Mrs. May Wright Sewell, July 22.

Address in the interest of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Mrs. Mary M. White, July 23.

The Newspaper of To-day. Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, July 24.

Waymarks of the Labor Movement. Prof. Graham Taylor, July 26.

University and Social Settlements in London. Mr. Percy Alden, July 26.

The Era of the Industrial Revolution. Prof. Graham Taylor, July 27.

Poverty and the State. Mr. Percy Alden, July 27.

The Factory System. Prof. Graham Taylor, July 28.

Life in East London. Mr. Percy Alden, July 29.

The Organization of Labor. Prof. Graham Taylor, July 29.

Social and Religious Aspects of Industrial Peace and Progress. Prof. Graham Taylor, July 30.

The Social Outlook in England. Mr. Percy Alden, July 30.



MR. W. H. SHERWOOD.



THE MODEL OF PALESTINE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Address under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. Miss Frances E. Willard, Aug. 4.

Address under the auspices of the Non-partisan W. C. T. U. Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Aug. 4.

How the Other Half Lives. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Aug. 4.

The Genesis of Gang and Gang Rule. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Aug. 5.

Men, Women, and Children: What the Army is Doing for Them. Commander Frederick and Consul Eva Booth-Tucker, Aug. 5.

Battling with the Slum. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Aug. 6.

The Family as a Social Institution. Prof. C. R. Henderson, Aug. 9-13.

The Ideal Christian Home. Bishop John H. Vincent, Aug. 12.

The Home and the Prison. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Aug. 12.

The Kindergarten and the Home. Mrs. Ada M. Hughes, Aug. 12.

The Citizen and the State. Mr. John Temple Graves, Aug. 20.

Pedagogical.

The Study and Teaching of History. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 3.

Shakespeare's "Henry VIII.": A Study in Story-telling. Prof. F. T. Baker, July 6.

Some Teachers' Musts. Prof. F. J. Miller, July 6.

The Poetic Inheritance of the American Child. Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Aug. 10.

The Study of Nature and Feeling for Nature. Its relation to the study of art, literature, science, and religion; when and how it begins; methods, branches and motives up the school grades; the new love of nature. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 12.

The Cultivation of Literary Taste in Children. Prof. F. T. Baker, July 12.

The Motor Side of Training. Its physiology and

hygiene; relation to brain, nerve, and muscle; special methods of drawing, writing, manual and physical training, athletics, etc. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 13.

Reading and Language. How to teach the elements of reading; best material for both stated and cursory reading; composition; when and how to begin foreign languages; the psychology of expression; dramatic reading. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 14.

Adolescence. Its physical and psychic changes; how it should affect methods and subjects in the upper and grammar grades, high school and college work; its place in educational schemes of the past and future; its dangers and safeguards. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 15.

Nutrition. Natural and artificial appetites of infancy, childhood, and youth; diet of brain workers; school luncheons; the higher nutrition; metabolic activities; effects of use and disuse; relation between trophic functions and study. Pres. G. Stanley Hall, July 16.

Pioneers of Popular Education. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 19.

New Studies in Mental Development. Prof. W. L. Bryan, July 19.

Chautauqua and American Summer Schools. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 20.

Plato, the Teacher. Prof. W. L. Bryan, July 20, 22.

Chester and the National Home Reading Union. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 21, 22.

Cambridge and Oxford Summer Meetings. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 22.

Vacation Courses in Edinburgh and Other New Movements in Popular Education. Prof. H. B. Adams, July 23.

The Child in the Home. Pres. W. L. Hervey, July 26.



MISS MARIAN SHORT.

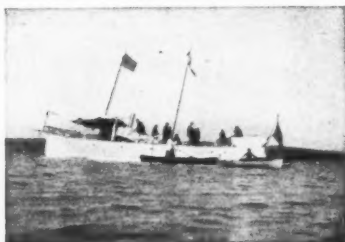


REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

The Child in the Sunday-school. Pres. W. L. Hervey, July 27.
The Child as a Member of Society. Pres. W. L. Hervey, July 29.

Miscellaneous.

From Ocean to Ocean, or The Land in Which We Live. Rev. M. W. Chase July 5.



THE BOYS' CLUB CRUISER, "THE DOLPHIN,"
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Some Questions and Answers in Delsarte Culture. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, July 5.
Choice Food at Cheap Rates. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, July 7.
Recent Progress in Physical Science. Prof. L. H. Batchelder, July 12.
Two Devotees of Greek: Tischendorf and Schliemann. Prof. W. W. Bishop, July 16.
Address before the Chautauqua County Political Equality Clubs. Rev. Anna Shaw, July 21.
The Practical Side of Delsarte Culture. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, July 31.
The Value and the Tyranny of Reminiscences. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 2.
The Psychology, Hygiene, and Morality of the Bicycle. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 3.
How and Why. Rev. P. A. Baker, Aug. 4.
Question Box. Dr. J. M. Buckley, Aug. 5.

Love, Courtship, and Matrimony. Mr. Jahu DeWitt Miller, Aug. 6.
Is the World Better or Worse? Mr. Jahu DeWitt Miller, Aug. 7.
Culinary Rubbish. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, Aug. 7.
Backbone. Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Aug. 11.
The Twentieth Century Woman. Mr. John Temple Graves, Aug. 19.

Illustrated Lectures.

The Sunny South from Sea to Sea. Mrs. Kate Crary, June 29.
The Alps and the Rhine. Mrs. Kate Crary, June 30.
Italy and Rome. Mrs. Kate Crary, July 1.
From Ocean to Ocean; or The Land in Which We Live. Rev. M. W. Chase, July 5.
Recent Tendencies of American Art. Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 7.
The Passion Play. Dr. J. J. Lewis, July 9, 10.
Recent Progress in Physical Science. Prof. L. H. Batchelder, July 12.
Wagner. Mr. Homer Moore, July 17.
Reading from Ian Maclaren. Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie, July 20, 22.
American Illustrations and Illustrators. Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 24.
Dutch Art. Mr. A. T. Van Laer, July 26.
Home Life in Darkest Africa. Rev. E. H. Richards, Aug. 1.
The Interpretation of Recent Art. Rev. G. P. Salton, Aug. 2.
How the Other Half Lives. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Aug. 4.
Battling with the Slum. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, Aug. 6.
From Luzerne to Milan. Mr. Percy M. Reese, Aug. 10.
Florence the Beautiful. Mr. Percy M. Reese, Aug. 12.
Rome as It Is To-day. Mr. Percy M. Reese, Aug. 14.
The History of Caricature. Pres. John Finley, Aug. 13, 15.



KINDERGARTNERS AND PUPILS, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOLS.



THE RECOGNITION DAY PROCESSION AT THE GOLDEN GATE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

A SYSTEM of education for the masses of busy people—this expression signifies in a few words the nature of the culture force known as the Chautauqua System of Education. A glance over the years that have passed since the founding of this wonderful educational factor shows an unprecedentedly rapid growth of a popular movement started at the right time—a time when secret forces were at work showing the people the necessity of education for the masses if our civilization maintain its superiority. Looking at it from this distance of time, the founding of the system seems little less than an inspiration, and the phenomenal growth attests its popularity and power to accomplish the purpose for which it was founded. Of the two important branches which compose the Chautauqua System of Education the first one organized was the C. L. S. C., and thousands of readers, both old and young, have availed themselves of the possibilities of self-culture and self-education offered by this reading course.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT OF CHAUTAUQUA.

The Collegiate Department is the second division of the Chautauqua educational system. Twelve schools, at the head of which is Pres. William R. Harper, of The Chicago University, now constitute this department. More than fifty instructors from the most important colleges and universities in the country put their best efforts into the work of the schools, in which there are more than one hundred different courses of study. As in previous years, new attractions are offered this season to public school teachers, professionals, and specialists who desire to keep abreast of the most progressive and advanced work of their departments. The student beginning to specialize will also find that his needs have been considered in the arrangement of the courses of study. The Collegiate Department being a branch of the University of the State of New York, each student may, if he so desire, take the regents' examination at the close of the session, and satisfactory grades will secure for him a pass certifi-

cate. The coming session of the Chautauqua Schools continues from July 3 to August 21, and each class organized will meet several hours each week.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Eleven courses of study, directed by five skilled instructors, are offered in the School of English Language and Literature.

In the department of Old English the instructor, Mrs. Porter Landor McClintock, of Chicago, has three objects in view. She purposes to prepare the special student of English for rapid progress by instructing him in the elements of the language, to present the history of the English language, and to elucidate the grammatical difficulties of modern English. Five hours a week will be given to class-room work in this department.

The study of Chaucer will also be directed by Mrs. McClintock. In a general way the art of Chaucer's method will be investigated and his place in literature explained. Much of the five hours a week, however, will be taken up with a literary study of "The Prologue" to "The Canterbury Tales," "The Knight's Tale," and "The Nonne Preestes Tale."

Shakespeare is the character to which Prof. Martha Foote Crow, of The University of Chicago, will give her attention. In the Shakespeare Course the dramatic method of the poet will be studied in connection with the sources from which the plots were derived. Five hours a week will be given to a dramatic analysis of Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Prof. W. P. Trent, of the University of the South, conducts the study of elegiac literature and the life and works of Milton. A comparative study of "Paradise Lost" for the purpose of pointing out the superiority of this masterpiece will consume a part of the period apportioned to the work in this course. Prose composition will also be considered and the beauties of Milton's style discussed.

Browning, Tennyson, and British fiction are the



HOTEL ATHENÆUM, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

three subjects allotted to Prof. E. H. Lewis, of Lewis Institute, Chicago. The outline of work in these departments includes a study of selected poems, lectures on contemporary poets and on the principles of literary criticism pertaining to fiction, and a study of a representative work by Jane Austen, Thackeray, Kingsley, Trollope, Reade, Blackmore, Meredith, and Hardy.

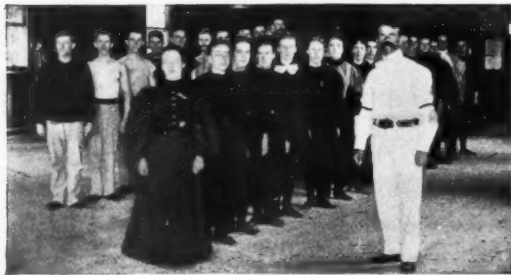
Mr. L. T. Damon, of The University of Chicago, has charge of the departments of Rhetoric and English Composition. Practical work in literary construction will be required and the student will have the benefit of the instructor's criticism. Advanced literary composition will occupy a part of the time and the class-room discussions on the theory and principles of prose writing will be very beneficial.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

The faculty in the School of Modern Languages are Prof. Henry Cohn, of Northwestern University, Prof. Henri Marion, of the United States Naval Academy, Madame Marion, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn.

In addition to the usual three classes in German—the beginning, intermediate, and advanced—there will be organized, if ten persons request it, a class for advanced students who wish to read scientific German. Children may enter a class organized for them and taught according to the most approved pedagogical method. Lectures on literary subjects will be delivered, and at the German club, declamations, songs, and the rendition of comedies will be required.

The French division of this school offers unexcelled advantages. There will be beginning, intermediate, advanced, and juvenile classes, each taught so that the greatest amount of knowledge may be acquired in the shortest possible time. An excellent



A CLASS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

feature of the work is the study of French comedies in parts to be rehearsed by the students.

Social occasions and the French and German tables furnish opportunities for conversation.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

In the School of Classical Languages Prof. F. J. Miller, of The University of Chicago, will teach the Latin. He will employ the inductive method in the beginning class, which is designed not only for beginners, but for those desiring to review and for teachers wishing to be instructed in methods. The training courses are adapted to the needs of both beginners and teachers, and translating selected portions of Cæsar's Commentaries, prose composition, sight-reading, discussions, and method study will be the work of one class. Another class will be employed in the study of Virgil, giving particular attention to grammatical and poetical constructions, versification, and figures of speech.

The Greek in this school will be taught by Prof. William W. Bishop of Northwestern University. By the inductive method he aims in a few weeks to familiarize beginners with conjugation, declension, indirect discourse, and other essentials of Greek grammar, special drill being afforded by turning English into Greek. Portions of Xenophon's Anabasis will be read and efforts made to help the Greek students to acquire an extended vocabulary and master the principles of Greek grammar.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

Prof. William Hoover, of Ohio University, again has charge of the department of Mathematics, in which four classes will be formed.

There will be two divisions in which students may study algebra. The members of the first division will be beginners in the work, taking up the subjects of factoring, radicals, equations, and exponents. In the second division the class will begin with quadratic equations, and practical work will be required in the study of the binomial theorem, ratio and proportion, progressions, logarithms, and various complicated processes in which algebraic principles are involved.

Plane geometry will occupy the attention of students five hours a week from July 3 to August 13. The members of the class will be expected to do most of the work, much of that required being original solutions and construction of problems. Attention will also be given to plane trigonometry.

The departments of General Physics, Electricity, and Mechanics are to be presided over by Prof. L. H. Ingham, of Kenyon College. Instruction will be imparted largely by means of the lecture method. The fundamental principles underlying physical

phenomena will be explained and illustrated by laboratory experiments. A special course has been arranged, consisting of forty-six laboratory experiments in physical measurements, hydrostatics, thermometry, expansion, latent and specific heat, polarization, electrical measurements, etc.

Prof. L. H. Batchelder, of Hamline University, is to superintend the department of Chemistry. The four courses provided for students are Systematic Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, and Organic Chemistry. Illustrated lectures, quizzes, and experiments are some of the attractions of the courses. A fully equipped laboratory and an excellent library are accessible to the students of chemistry.

The instructors in botany are Miss Anna Schryver, of the Michigan State Normal School, and Mr. W. H. Sherzer. Structural and cryptogamic botany may be investigated by advanced students, while



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSEUM, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

lectures, laboratory work, and field lessons will take the attention of those little informed on the subject of botany.

In the department of Mineralogy the students are expected to do practical work in identification of specimens. Daily lectures will be delivered in this department.

Three courses—Elementary Zoology, Elementary Biology, and the Advanced Course of Biology—are in charge of Prof. H. L. Osborn, of Hamline University. By lectures, readings, and practical laboratory and field work the principles of these sciences will be explained. Exceptional advantages for students in these departments are offered in the surrounding territory. The necessary instruments and appliances for practical work are furnished in the laboratory.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The School of Social Sciences has three instructors for the four courses provided for students.



TWO CHAUTAUQUA LAKE STEAMERS.

The history of Prussia from 1640 to 1815 furnishes subjects for class lectures by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University. In the department of Domestic Institution Prof. C. R. Henderson, of The University of Chicago, will consider the historical forms of the family, discussing laws of ethics and social questions of interest to the family.

Prof. George E. Vincent, of The University of Chicago, will present, illustrate, and criticise social theories in a department called The Province of Sociology. In the Social Psychology Course the relation of individuals to society and the influence of social groups upon each other are questions to be ably discussed.

SCHOOLS OF SACRED LITERATURE.

There are fifteen courses in the three branches which compose the Schools of Sacred Literature. In the School of the English Bible there are five instructors, Pres. William R. Harper, Profs. D. A. McClenahan, Rush Rhees, F. K. Sanders, and William H. Marquess. The practical truths to be obtained from the proverbs of Old Testament sages, the life and gospel of St. Paul, and the Pauline epistles are some of the subjects to which the thoughts of the students will be directed. There will be Saturday morning conferences and Sunday morning Bible studies conducted by the different members of the faculty, and the New Testament work will be in a line with the International Series of Sunday-school lessons.

The School of Hebrew and the Old Testament offers excellent opportunities to the beginner, the reviewer, and the advanced student. Particular attention will be given to grammatical points, sight translation, and to acquiring a vocabulary. The text studied will be the first eight chapters of Genesis, and for critical translations selected por-

tions of the Psalms and the prophesies will be used.

Profs. Rush Rhees and William H. Marquess have charge of the School of New Testament Greek. It is expected that the students in this school will master grammatical principles, become skilled in sight translation and reading aloud, and acquire an extensive vocabulary. The Gospel of St. John, the Acts, and the Letter to the Galatians will be studied.

The general topic of the six mid-week lectures to be delivered by Pres. William R. Harper is "The Philosophy of Hebrew Life and Thought and its Expression in Art, Literature, and History."

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

Few summer educational institutions offer a wider field for pedagogical study than the Chautauqua School of Pedagogy. Teachers in public and private, normal and training schools, supervisors, principals, and superintendents are given an opportunity for practical work under trained specialists.

A course of lectures on educational subjects of special interest to students of pedagogy will be delivered by Pres. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. William L. Bryan, Prof. Franklin T. Baker, Pres. Walter L. Hervey, and others.

The General Pedagogy Course, under the supervision of President Hervey, of the Teachers' College, New York, and Miss Wohlfarth, is designed to aid superintendents, principals, and teachers in normal schools in planning courses of study and training teachers. Lectures and conferences are a part of this course.

President Hervey and Prof. W. L. Bryan, of the University of Indiana, have charge of the course in Psychology and Child Study. The lecture method will be principally employed to present the value of observation of mental phenomena and development and to demonstrate the relation of psychology to education.

For those skilled in kindergarten work there is a course in Theory of the Kindergarten. Attention will be given to the principles on which true education is founded and to methods for securing good reading and study. The text-books used will be Froebel's "Education of Man" and "Pedagogics of the Kindergarten."

Miss F. E. Newton, of Chicago, will give instruction in the departments of Kindergarten Methods and Mother Play and Nursery Songs. In the first course Round Table meetings will be held for discussions on the psychological, physiological, and hygienic value of the different games, occupations, and programs of the kindergarten. Child development is to be studied in the second course. Members of the class will be expected to write papers on subjects belonging to this department.

Stories and Story-telling, English Literature, and English Composition are the courses supervised by Prof. F. T. Baker, of the Teachers' College, New York. Practical lessons in story-telling will be the work in the first department. Methods of teaching literature and composition in grammar and high school grades will be presented in the other courses. A critical analysis of poetry, the essay, and the drama, will be made to illustrate methods. Coleridge, De Quincey, and Shakespeare are the authors to be studied.

Ten hours a week from July 10 to July 23 will be given to the course in Primary Teaching, conducted by Miss Amy Schüssler. The relation of kindergarten work to the primary school and methods of

employ the attention of Miss Julia H. Wohlfarth.

By lectures and class lessons Mr. S. H. Clark, of The University of Chicago, will set forth and demonstrate the principles of vocal expression and the relation of literary interpretation to good reading. The informality of the class lesson will give an opportunity for critical work by each member of the class.

The Nature Study Course, superintended by Miss Anna A. Schryver, of Michigan State Normal



AN OUT-DOOR SKETCH CLASS, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

School, includes discussions on the general utility of nature study in the schools, laboratory work, illustrative lessons, field studies, and short excursions. Particularly helpful will be the observation lessons taught to a class of children in the presence of the students of this course.

Two courses in Physical Training, the elementary and the advanced, are offered in this school. Practical work with gymnasium apparatus will be done and a weekly talk on physical training will be given by some member of the School of Physical Education. Miss Trowbridge has charge of this department.

The summer session of the New York State Department of Education, from July 13 to July 30, offers special advantages to the public school teachers of New York State. The state course will be free to teachers from New York.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

One of the special advantages of the Chautauqua schools is the opportunity they offer for an extended course in music. The members of the faculty in the School of Music are men of experience in this branch of education.

The general plan of work in the school is much the same as that of last year. Each student is urged to confine his studies to some definite course in order to derive the greatest good from his labor.

On July 5 the Young People's Model Singing Class will be organized. All dwellers at Chautauqua who wish to be able to read music at sight will be admitted free of charge to this class. The



A CLASS IN CHINA PAINTING, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

presenting the various branches of study to children will be subjects for discussion.

How to obtain the highest possible results in the study of geography, history, reading, and mathematics with a minimum expenditure of energy and in the least possible time is a subject which will

Choral Union method of instruction will be employed to teach the rudiments of music. The members of the class will be permitted to enter the Assembly Choir.

Mr. L. S. Leason will have charge of the department of Music in Public Schools. The methods used in the New York City schools will be employed.

The Teachers' Club will be directed by Dr. H. R.



DESK CARVED AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Palmer. He will demonstrate the Palmer Method of Elementary Class Teaching for the benefit of inexperienced teachers. The students will be required to repeat the lesson explained, after which members of the class will be given opportunity to criticise.

The course in Harmony is divided into four classes to meet the needs of students of every grade. Mr. I. V. Flagler will have charge of advanced harmony, counterpoint, and composition. Those entering the analytical harmony class, taught by Dr. Palmer, must understand chord formations and progressions.

The principles of voice formation will be the subject of a daily lesson or lecture in the Vocal Culture Course. Mr. J. Harry Wheeler is to be the instructor.

The class for boys and girls under twelve, called the Primary Chorus, directed by Mr. L. S. Leason, will appear in concert programs during the season. Admission to this class is free.

During the entire season Dr. H. R. Palmer will have charge of the Chorus Choir, to which ready readers of music will be admitted. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and other classical music will be studied and will constitute parts of programs for public concerts.

Musical entertainments will be given from time to time during the Assembly. Mr. I. V. Flagler will again favor Chautauquans with lectures and recitals, and Rogers' Band and Orchestra will give daily open-air concerts.

Private lessons in piano, organ, voice, banjo, guitar, mandolin, zither, cornet, saxhorn, flute, and piccolo may be obtained from first-class instructors.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Students in the School of Fine Arts will have the benefit of the latest methods of instruction by artists who have studied at home and abroad.

Three classes make up the Academic Division—the antique, still-life, and sketch class. The work done in the sketch class will be especially helpful in illustrative art.

Three hours daily will be given to work in the Out-Door Class. It is the design of this class to study the effect of different lights on draped figures, particular attention being given to the principles developed by the *plein-air* school. Opportunity will be given to make a study of the horse.

At the Saturday morning conferences there will be informal talks by different members of the faculty of the school on important art subjects. In addition to these there will be a course of illustrated lectures by Mr. A. T. Van Laer, of New York, on art history and criticism. Sculpture, architecture, and painting will each be treated in a manner attractive to the general public.

Miss Leta Horlöcker, of New York, assisted by Miss Louise Thompson, of Bloomington, Ill., will conduct the department of China Painting, and Mrs. Vance-Phillips will instruct pupils in figure painting on porcelain.

In the Wood Carving Course, of which Miss Laura A. Fry, of Purdue University, has charge, assistance will be given those who wish to give instruction in this branch of art in the public schools. Classes in modeling will be organized with special view to the needs of the teachers in primary grades.

SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Since the organization of the department of Physical Education there has been a constant development in the aim and scope of the work, until now it is an important school of nine courses with eight members in the faculty and fifteen assistants. The gymnasium, erected in 1890, is fully equipped with the necessary apparatus for practical gymnastics. The work in the Normal Course, which is designed to train teachers in gymnastics, has been carefully graded and two years of hard study are required in which to complete it. In the junior year particular attention will be given to the principles underlying the different forms of exercises, the instruction in which is a combination of lectures and physical exercises.

Those who have satisfactorily passed examinations in the junior work will be admitted into the senior class. Daily lectures will be given on the theory of physical exercise and a portion of each day will be given up to practice in the American and German forms of light gymnastics and to Swedish educational gymnastics. In both classes a study will be made of anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, etc., that the students may thoroughly comprehend the special value of the different exercises for physical development.

A class in Medical Gymnastics, to be taught by Dr. J. W. Seaver, of Yale University Gymnasium, will be formed for teachers who have been unable to obtain a medical education, if a sufficient number desire it.

The course in Athletics includes boxing, fencing, tennis, baseball, swimming, rowing, and field sports.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.

Mr S. H. Clark, of The University of Chicago, and Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, of Chautauqua, are the instructors in the School of Expression, the courses of which are broad and comprehensive. Efforts will be made to meet the needs of teachers in normal schools and colleges.

The school aims to develop individuality in elocutionary work after correct standards of expression are established and to guide the student to an appreciative and artistic interpretation of literature.

In the course in Philosophy and Technique of Gesture, conducted by Mrs. Bishop, the relation of mental conditions to corporeal expression will be explained by the analysis of the gesture. By physical culture and pantomimic exercises grace and freedom of gesture and development of imagination will be secured.

Mr. Clark will give instruction in the departments of Philosophy and Practice of Vocal Expression, Literary and Dramatic Interpretation, and Mental Technique and Practice in Rendering. His teaching will involve psychological fundamentals, artistic rendition of literature, and the literary analysis of "As You Like It," besides the study of selections from Tennyson and Longfellow.

Individual class work under the guidance of instructors will be required of the students, at which time they will have the benefit of wise criticisms. During the season there will be pupils' recitals where students may put into practice the principles learned in the class-room, and much may also be learned by observing the Assembly lecturers.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ARTS.

Seven departments of instruction are grouped in the School of Practical Arts.

Mr. Joseph T. Robert, of Chicago, will give instruction and practice drills in parliamentary law. Members of the class will have opportunity to perform the duties of presiding officer or secretary.

The Conversation Class will be in charge of Miss Julia Pauline Leavens, of Washington, D. C. who will make an effort to guide the students in acquiring an extensive vocabulary, training the memory, and gaining command of fine English. As a means to this end there will be extemporaneous discussions on a wide variety of themes.

Every form of correspondence will be considered in the Letter Writing Course. Miss Susan S. Hubbell, of Buffalo, N. Y., will be occupied with this work from July 5 to August 13.

Both plain and fancy cooking will be taught by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of Rochester, N. Y., who has charge of the Cookery and Domestic Economy Department. The work of the Normal Class in Household Science will be adapted to the needs of teachers, matrons, and housekeepers. From August 2 to August 7 there will be a conference of cooking-school teachers under the auspices of the Cooking School Teachers' League.

Mr. N. S. Curtiss, of Syracuse, N. Y., will instruct students in photography.

Instruction in phonography and typewriting will be given by Mr. William D. Bridge, A.M., of Boston, who teaches the Graham System of Standard Phonography.

The special object of the work in the Business Training Department will be to prepare teachers for taking charge of commercial courses in the higher institutions of learning. Five courses are included in this department, the superintendent of which is Mr. Charles R. Wells, of Syracuse, N. Y.



MEN'S CLASS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

OTHER CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES.

IN the numerous summer Assemblies springing up in different parts of the country there may be seen a sign of the progressive spirit of this century. The value of education and the accompanying culture are yearly becoming more apparent to the general public and the opportunities for intellectual progress offered by the different Assemblies are eagerly seized. In addition to the usual program of lectures and concerts there are connected with each of these summer gatherings educational departments where teachers and laborers in other professional fields may obtain fresh inspiration for their work. Men and women from every walk in life are entering these schools for the purpose of acquiring what before has been impossible to them for lack of time and opportunity. But without the schools the Assemblies would still be educative in their influence, for the contact with great minds and progressive thought through the lectures and entertainments furnishes a means of elevating and broadening the mental vision. Add to the intellectual advantages offered by the Assemblies the amusements and recreations furnished for the visitors, and we have an ideal summer resort for old and young. The American people have recognized this fact and by their liberal patronage are doing all in their power to establish and maintain these centers of culture, as is shown by the following reports from a large number of summer Assemblies.

BEATRICE, For the **NEBRASKA**. Beatrice Chautauqua Assembly, which opens June 15 and closes June 27, several departments of instruction have been provided by the management, President Dudley and Supt. W. L. Davidson. At the head of the Sunday-school department will be Dr. G. L. Eaton; C. C. Case will direct the music, and Dr. M. M. Parkhurst is to look after the Bible study work. Classes in art, physical training, and elocution will also be formed.

The lecturers to be present are well known to the public, and special entertainments will be provided for Teachers' Day, Woman's Day, and the Grand Carnival of Nations.

On Recognition Day, June 24, John R. Clarke will address the Assembly, a fitting conclusion to the special Round Tables to be held.

BETHESDA, The grounds of the Epworth Park **OHIO**. Assembly, at Bethesda, O., have been beautified, new cottages built, and everything placed in readiness for the opening day, August 4.

During the two weeks' session Dr. D. H. Muller, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, Dr. George M. Brown, Governor Bushnell, and others will appear on the platform.

For the benefit of those attending the Assembly arrangements have been made for able instruction in music, physical culture, elocution, oratory, and Sunday-school work.



THE GOLDEN GATE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

In the interests of the **C. L. S. C.**, Round Table meetings will be conducted by Dr. David C. Osborne, the superintendent of instruction, and by Dr. George M. Brown, who will deliver the address on Recognition Day, August 12.

BURLINGTON, Word **IOWA**. comes that extensive preparations are being made for opening an Assembly at Burlington, Ia., June 22, the session to continue until July 4.

Among the speakers engaged for the occasion are Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. Henson, Robert McIntyre, Col.

George W. Bain, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Rev. Booker T. Washington, May Wright Sewell, Jane Addams, Dr. George M. Brown. An abundance of music will be furnished by the Burlington Choral Society and the Ottumwa Male Quartet, assisted by several bands.

July 3 is the date of Recognition Day, at which time Dr. George M. Brown will be the chief speaker.

CLARION, An interesting program has **STRATTONVILLE,** been prepared for the **PENNSYLVANIA**. Clarion Assembly, which opens June 30 and closes July 20. Lecturers of ability will appear on the platform. Among them there may be mentioned Pres. W. H. Crawford, Rev. Eugene May, Chaplain J. H. Lozier, Rev. R. F. Randolph, Prof. A. G. Fradenburgh, and Prof. John A. Anderson.

The Boys' Congress, the Girls' Club, and the C. N. A. work are attractive features provided for

Assembly guests, and the exercises of the Fourth of July celebration will be especially interesting.

July 16 is the date of Recognition Day.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY, The Connecticut Valley Chautauqua **NORTHAMPTON,** holds its eleventh annual session from July 13 to July 23, at Laurel Park, Northampton, Mass.

Under the direction of Superintendent Davidson and President Hodges an interesting program has been prepared. The exercises each day of the Assembly are to be in the interest of some great organization and the speakers are among the ablest on the lecture platform. Among them we note the following well-known names: Dr. J. M. Buckley, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Jahu De Witt Miller, Col. George W. Bain, and Herbert A. Sprague.

In the educational department instruction will be provided in music, Sunday-school normal work, physical training, and W. C. T. U. work.

C. L. S. C. work will be discussed at the daily Round Tables and on Recognition Day the address will be delivered by Bishop C. C. McCabe.

CRETE, For fifteen years the Nebraska **NEBRASKA.** Chautauqua Assembly has held its annual session, and the prospectus for the coming meeting, June 30-July 9, shows the usual number of attractions arranged for the visitors by the president and superintendent of instruction, M. D. Welch and Rev. Willard Scott.

Lectures will be delivered by Miss Kate Kimball, Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, Rev. E. H. Richards, Dr. Washington Gladden, Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie, and John B. Koehose. The vitascope will

be exhibited eight days and the Fisk Jubilee Singers and Mr. Francean, the male soprano, will assist in the musical division of the program.

The already excellent prospect for the C. L. S. C. will be bettered by the Round Table meetings, conducted by Miss Kimball, and by Recognition Day services, July 8, at which time Dr. Washington Gladden speaks.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, About four thousand dollars have been spent in improvements on the Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly grounds since last season, and the session will be held June 28-July 25.

Educational interests are represented by the departments of literature, science, history, pedagogics, and Bible study, and excellent work is promised in the C. L. S. C. department.

Lectures will be delivered by Dr. Henson, Rev. Eugene May, Dr. Alfred A. Wright, and other prominent speakers.

DES MOINES, The second session of the Mid-IOWA. land Chautauqua Assembly opens July 5 and closes July 22.

In the list of special days announced are Farmers' and Good Roads' Day, G. A. R. Day, Music Day, Chautauqua Rally Day, Woman's Club Day, and Recognition Day, July 22.

In the C. L. S. C. department there will be four skilled workers, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Miss Kate F. Kimball, and Dr. George M. Brown, who is to deliver the Recognition Day address. Receptions, lectures, and daily Round Table meetings will be interesting features of the work.

Instruction will be given in several other depart-



THE BOYS' CLUB IN PROCESSION, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

ments of popular education. A general program full of attractions has been arranged and a large number of eminent lecturers have been engaged.

The Assembly this year will be held on new grounds. Several new buildings have been erected, among them a commodious auditorium.

DEVIL'S LAKE. The growing interest in NORTH DAKOTA. C. L. S. C. work in North Dakota has resulted in a program for Devil's Lake Assembly in which this department of instruction occupies a prominent place.

Extensive improvements have been made on the

members of the C. L. S. C. on that occasion. **FINDLEY'S LAKE,** At Findley's Lake, N. Y., NEW YORK.

the third annual meeting of Lakeside Assembly will begin July 31 and continue to August 29.

A new amphitheater, hotel, and cottages are among the improvements on the grounds.

On Recognition Day, August 12, interesting exercises will be held and special efforts will be made during the entire session to organize classes in C. L. S. C. work.

In addition to the usual entertainment provided for Assemblies, instruction will be given in music, elocution, and Bible study.

FRANKLIN, The second session OHIO. of the Miami Valley Chautauqua opens July 23, at which time the improvements in progress since last summer will have been completed.

Under the supervision of Rev. E. A. Harper an excellent program has been prepared for the coming session. Lectures will be delivered by Bishop Vincent, Dr. Talmage, Rev. Sam Jones, General Gordon, Bishop Fowler, Governor Bushnell, Dr. John Potts, Dr. A. J. Palmer, and others.

Departmental work will be in charge of Prof. E. I. Antrim. Round Table talks will be given by Dr. George M. Brown, who will also deliver the Recognition Day address.

The Assembly closes August 8. **FRYEBURG,** From August 3 to August 21 the MAINE. Northern New England Assembly will hold its annual session.

To the educational department photography and shorthand have been added. Instruction will also be given in physical culture, music, and parliamentary law.

The list of eminent speakers engaged to deliver lectures includes the names of Hezekiah Butterworth, Frank R. Roberson, Prof. Homer Woodbridge, Miss Vida Scudder, and Mr. Gorham Gilman.

At Round Table meetings the C. L. S. C. work will be discussed. Recognition Day is August 17.

The management is represented by the president, Rev. George D. Lindsay, and the superintendent of instruction, Rev. Ernest H. Abbott.

HAVANA, The Havana Chautauqua Assembly, ILLINOIS. under the management of Rev. M. P. Wilkin, who acts as president and superintendent of instruction, opens its third annual meeting August 6, and continues ten days.

C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be ably conducted and its interests discussed on the platform. The



"STANDING ROOM ONLY." AMPHITHEATER, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Assembly grounds, and the convenience of guests has been considered in the construction of a new hotel, dock, store, and bathing-house.

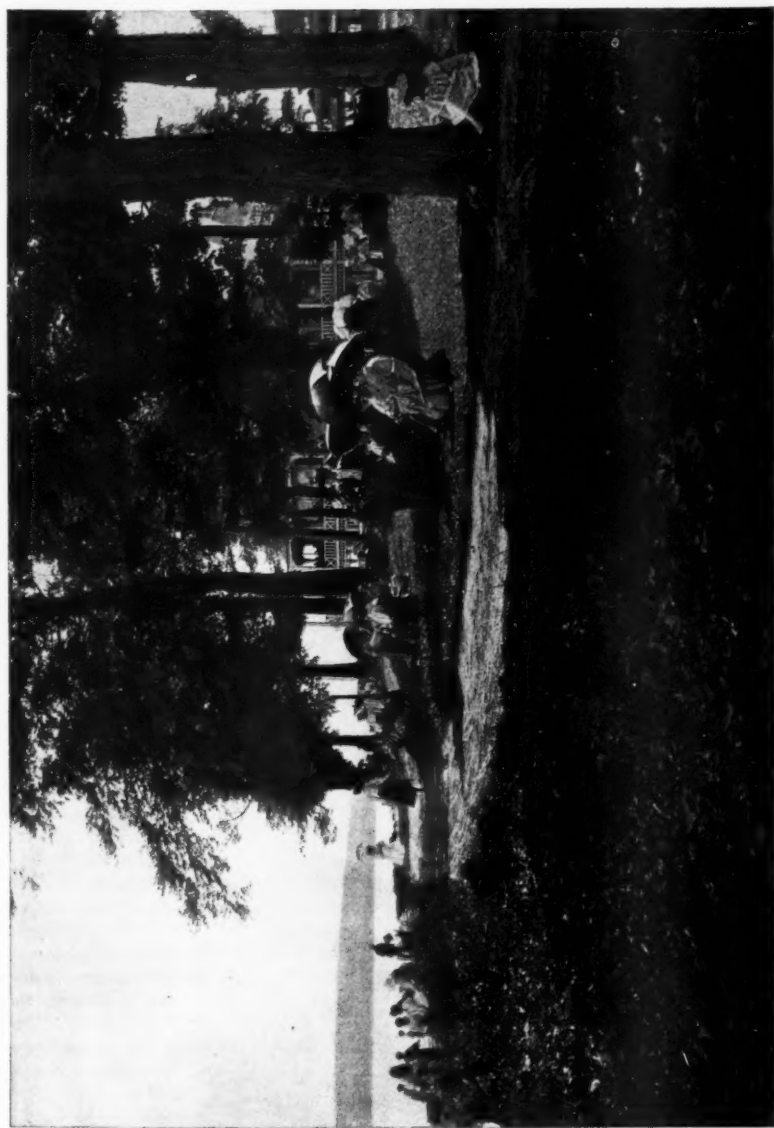
The sixth annual session continues from July 1 to July 16, and with Pres. H. F. Arnold and Supt. George Hindley at the head of affairs an interesting time may be expected.

EAGLES MERE, July 27 is the date for opening the second annual session of the Eagles Mere Chautauqua Assembly, which closes August 25. Since last year many improvements have been made on the Assembly grounds and every effort has been put forth to make this an ideal place for rest, recreation, and improvement.

Under the management of the president, Gen. James A. Beaver, and the chancellor, Rev. N. H. Schenck, several departments of instruction have been provided. Byron W. King will have charge of the elocution and oratory, and instruction in painting, sketching, music, kindergarten work, and physical culture will be given by competent directors.

Among the speakers engaged for this season are Rev. C. F. Aked, Bishop Fowler, Dr. Eugene May, and Gen. James A. Beaver.

The date of Recognition Day is August 19, and it is expected that Bishop Fowler will address the



A MORNING SCENE NEAR THE LAKE SHORE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

services of Bishop Vincent have been secured for Recognition Day, August 10.

In the educational department women's work, particularly in the W. C. T. U., will be considered and cookery will be in charge of Miss Grace Bragins of Cleveland. Bible study is to receive attention also.

For the entertainment of visitors lectures will be delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Lorado Taft, Frank Roberson, Rollo Kirk Bryan, Dr. J. R. Reitzel, and Bishop Vincent. The Weber Male Quartet and the Mendelssohn Quartet Orchestra are to be present and the vitascope will be on exhibition.

ISLAND PARK. Under the able management of **INDIANA.** Pres. L. J. Naftzger and Supt. Will E. Grose the Island Park Chautauqua Summer Schools and Assembly will be provided with excellent instruction and entertainment.

The prospectus of the nineteenth session, July 20 to August 2, announces the cinematograph as a special feature. The Merchants' Band, of Peru, will

Miss S. A. Wilson; in music by Prof. W. H. Critzer; in kindergarten work by Miss Clare Fox; in the languages by Miss Linda Duvall; in art by Mrs. L. B. Shelden, and a class for boys and girls will be conducted by Mrs. E. A. Berry.

The president and superintendent of instruction, J. S. Oram, has secured the services of many eminent lecturers, thus insuring the success of the twenty-first session of this Assembly.

LANCASTER. The announcements sent out by **OHIO.** the managers of the Lancaster Assembly show that under the direction of Pres. C. H. Moore and Supt. Willis V. Dick extensive preparations have been made to furnish an entertaining and instructive program for the summer meeting of '97.

Classes in the languages, art, oratory, physical culture, parliamentary law, biblical exposition, and the children's normal will be formed under able instructors and the Ministerial Institute will be conducted by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

On August 10 the entire day will be given up to the "Eisteddfod," a competitive literary and musical festival. Other special days have been set apart for the Anti-Saloon League, for industrial reforms and Sunday-school work, for a young people's congress, a church convention, and the interests of the G. A. R.

An incomplete list of speakers engaged for the summer contains the names of Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Dr. George M. Brown, Dr. D. H. Moore, Rev. Louis A. Banks and Rev. Booker T. Washington. Music will be furnished by the Ohio Wesleyan Glee Club, Arion Ladies' Quartet, and Boys' Industrial School Band.

The C. L. S. C. work will be conducted by Dr. George M. Brown, and it is expected that the growing interest in the C. L. S. C. will result in the organization of new circles.

Recognition Day services will be held August 17, and Dr. George M. Brown will be the speaker.

The dates for opening and closing the Assembly are August 9 and August 19.

LEXINGTON. This is the tenth annual session **KENTUCKY.** of the Kentucky Chautauqua Assembly. The opening date is June 29 and the closing is July 9.

There is an encouraging growth of interest in C. L. S. C. work reported from this section of the country. Daily Round Table meetings will be held and Dr. George M. Brown will address the Assembly on Recognition Day, July 6.

A woman's club, missionary gatherings, and an oratorical contest are some of the special features of the program, on which Edward Maro, the magician, also occupies a place.



A COTTAGE HOME AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

furnish music and Prof. R. Clark Hubbard will have charge of the musical department.

A strong educational department has been provided. Each of the seven sections—parliamentary law, Itinerants' Club, kindergarten, physical culture, vocal and instrumental music, hygiene and home-training, and astronomy—is in charge of an able instructor, and the platform talent engaged represents the best in the country.

The prospects for the C. L. S. C. are exceptionally bright and an unusual amount of work will be devoted to this interest. On Recognition Day, July 29, addresses will be delivered by Revs. H. J. Becker and Will E. Grose.

LAKESIDE. At the Lakeside Assembly, July 6-**OHIO.** August 5, effective work for the C. L. S. C. will be done in the Round Table meetings.

Class instruction will be given in normal work by

Pedagogy, W. C. T. U. methods, kindergarten, and physical culture are the departments of instruction to be presided over by skilled educators.

Many able speakers will occupy the platform and with President Shaw and Superintendent Davidson

C. L. S. C. work, and on Recognition Day, July 28, an interesting time is anticipated.

It is expected that the improvements on the Assembly grounds will be in readiness for the coming ten days' session, which opens July 20.



THE JUNIOR OUTLOOK ON PARADE, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

at the head of affairs a profitable session may be expected.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Music will be a special feature at the seventh session of the Lithia Springs Park Assembly. In the evening entertainments the stereopticon will be prominent.

The W. C. T. U. school of methods will be conducted by Miss Maria Brehm, and Dr. George M. Brown will be present August 8 and 9 to present the interests of the C. L. S. C.

The list of lecturers to address the Assembly contains the names of Rev. Sam Jones, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, John G. Woolley, Col. John Sobieski, and others equally prominent.

General improvements have been made on the grounds and several buildings erected. The season continues from August 5 to August 23. MONONA LAKE, At WISCONSIN. Monona Lake Assembly able instructors will have charge of the work in Bible study, primary teachers' work, elocution, Delsartism, and cooking.

Interesting lectures will be delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Rev. Sam P. Jones, B. Fay Mills, and others.

During the season, Round Tables and other exercises will promote

those influences that are striving to elevate society to its proper sphere.

MONTEAGLE, On the summit of a TENNESSEE. Cumberland Mountain in Tennessee, at the very center of the South, there has been growing for fifteen years an Assembly which has been adapting itself to the peculiar needs and wishes of the southern people. There is scarcely a community in all the South that has not been quickened by influences from this Assembly.

Of course there is an extensive Assembly program. Monteagle is fostering a spirit of genuine oratory in the southern land, as well as developing

those influences that are striving to elevate society to its proper sphere.

There has been an earnest effort to make the Assembly's summer schools factors in the education of the South. The progress in this direction is seen in the coming of the famous Boston School of Expression, with President Curry, Mrs. Curry, and a full faculty, to Monteagle for a summer session. The Vanderbilt Summer School of Physical Culture holds its annual session at Monteagle; likewise there are schools of art, music, languages, science, methods, kindergarten, and stenography, each with a separate faculty made up from the leading teachers of the South, and the International Teachers' Home Association has recently located its southern summer home on the Assembly grounds,



SCENE AT ONE OF THE BOAT LANDINGS, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

at Montegale. We can but mention the extensive courses in Bible, Sunday-school, and C. L. S. C. work, whereof one can learn from the published programs.

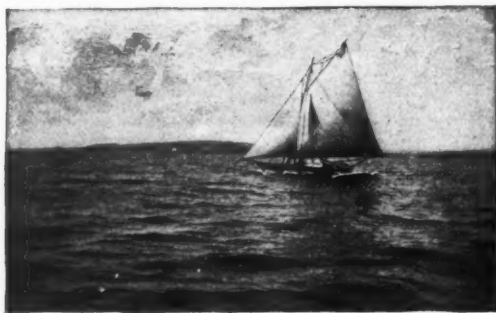
The success of Montegale is due largely to the Woman's Association, which has expended thousands of dollars in improving the grounds and build-

There are also special classes in painting, music, elocution, wood-carving, physical culture, kindergarten, amateur photography, stenography, typewriting, book-keeping, Sunday-school normal work, and Bible study.

The season at Mountain Lake Park lasts from the first of June to the last of August. Gatherings of various kinds in the interest of great reforms are held all through these months, so that something of interest and importance is going on all the time.

The Assembly covers three weeks in the heated month of August, and has for seven years been under the direction of the well-known Chautauqua manager Dr. W. L. Davidson.

The Mountain Chautauqua will this year hold its fifteenth annual session, and the attendance promises to eclipse all former records. The dates for opening and closing the Mountain Chautauqua are from August 4 to August 24.



A SAILBOAT ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

ings and in supporting a free reading-room and circulating library.

The coming session continues from June 30 to August 27, and August 18 is the date fixed for Recognition Day.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, The Mountain MARYLAND. Chautauqua has

its home at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, on the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, twenty-eight hundred feet above sea level.

Its natural beauties left little to be desired, but more than three hundred thousand dollars have been used in improvements. Rev. C. W. Baldwin, A. M., of Washington City, the efficient president, and the alert board of directors are looking well after the material interests of the place.

More than two hundred tastefully built cottages are scattered about the park, and five splendid hotels, three of them really palatial, open their hospitable doors to tourists. A charming lake covering twenty acres, lying in the basin of the hills, furnishes splendid boating and fishing facilities. Last year a beautiful Hall of Philosophy was erected and dedicated by Bishop Vincent.

The summer schools in connection with the Mountain Chautauqua are the pride of this educational center. Some of the ablest instructors from the leading universities and colleges have charge of the various departments during the continuance of the Assembly and special inducements are offered to public school teachers. The school building is large and adequate to the purposes, and the following departments are offered in liberal arts: the Germanic, classical, and Romance Languages, economics, history, and natural science, including physics, zoology, botany, chemistry, and pharmacy.

MOUNT GRETN, Nearly thirty educational de-PENNSYLVANIA. partments are provided by the Pennsylvania Chautauqua and in each one instruction will be given by educators of high rank.

Readings, illustrated lectures, oratorical and musical contests, concerts, impersonations, and the picture-play are combined to make a program complete and varied in its attractions.

Many eminent lecturers will appear on the Assembly platform. Among them are Dr. Weidner, Dr. Schmucker, Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Lieutenant Peary, Captain McIlvaine, Dr. Harrison, and Dr. Stine.

Mr. George H. Lincks will direct the C. L. S. C. work, in the interest of which Round Tables will be conducted. The date of Recognition Day is July 21.

Among the many additions made to the Assembly grounds are cottages and lecture halls. July 1 and July 30 are the dates for the sixth season.

OCEAN GROVE, At the thirteenth session of NEW JERSEY. the Ocean Grove Assembly provisions will be made for instruction in the normal, biblical, junior, and musical departments of educational work. In Round Tables, lectures, and Recognition services, on July 22, the interest of the C. L. S. C. will be looked after.

The president of the Assembly is Rev. E. H. Stokes and the superintendent of instruction is Dr. B. B. Loomis.

OCEAN PARK, The management of Ocean MAINE. Park Assembly, at the head of which are Hon. L. Webb, president, and Rev. E. W. Porter, superintendent of instruction, have made extensive preparations for a C. L. S. C. Grand Rally Day, August 6. Reports of delegates from various reading circles, Round Tables,

conferences, and discussions are some of the attractions offered. On Recognition Day, August 12, Hon. E. P. Gaston will lecture in the morning and Dr. O. P. Gifford will deliver the address to the C. L. S. C. graduating class.

Educational work in the Bible Institute will be conducted by Dr. Howe, of Bates College, and Prof. Bachelder, of Hillsdale College; oratory and physical culture will be taught by Miss Sadai Prescott Porter; the children's normal Bible class is to be in charge of Miss F. B. Berry; Miss A. S. Burpee will conduct the normal mission class and the Sunday-school workers' conference, and Prof. A. P. Briggs is to give instruction in music.

Among those engaged to speak from the lecture platform are Prof. H. B. Sprague, Rev. J. E. Rankin, Dr. Eugene May, Leland T. Powers, Hannibal A. Williams, and Prof. F. E. Bancroft.

From year to year improvements have been made on the Assembly property and the new building and open parks are the noticeable features of this year's additions.

The coming session opens July 24 and closes August 30.

ONTARIO. The general manager of Ontario NEW YORK. Outing Park Assembly is William H. Outwater.

Fourteen meetings of this Assembly have already been held and for the fifteenth session the grounds

have been made more attractive by extensive improvements.

C. L. S. C. Round Tables will constitute a part of the work in the educational department. On Recognition Day, August 23, Dr. George M. Brown will address the Assembly.

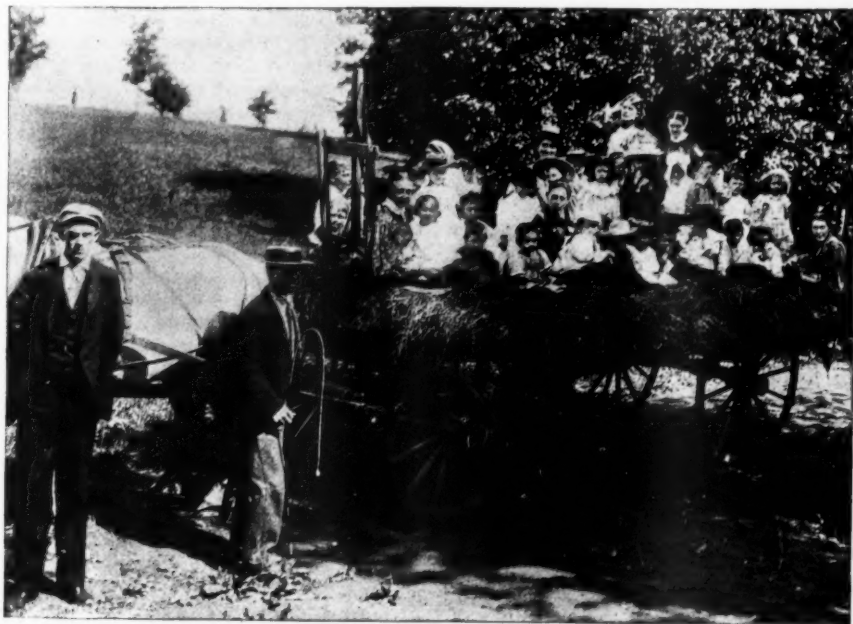
Among the prominent lecturers to be present during the season are John H. Woolley, Rev. J. B. Watson, Prof. William H. Dana, George W. Bain, D. W. Hooker, Miss Harriet May Mills, and Rev. Anna Shaw.

The Assembly will meet from August 11 to August 24.

OTTAWA. Since 1883 the annual sessions of the KANSAS. Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly have been held continuously at Forest Park, Ottawa. This beautiful park has proven especially adapted to these meetings. It has plenty of delightful shade, half a mile of river frontage, with steam launch and plenty of boats. The park is close to the city and only one block from all lines of railway depots. It is in fact the most accessible and beautiful park for an outing in Kansas.

A commodious tabernacle which will seat five thousand people, an ample dining hall, a beautiful Hall of Philosophy, an Assembly Hall, a Normal Hall, and a Woman's Building, now in process of erection, comprise the principal buildings.

Dr. J. L. Hurlbut of New York, has been superin-



THE KINDERGARTEN'S ANNUAL "STRAW RIDE," CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

tendent of instruction since 1882. Rev. D. C. Milner, D.D., now of Chicago has been president continuously since 1883.

The lecture platform has in the past years comprised many of the best in the land and has uniformly sustained an unequalled reputation in the West. Elaborate and broad educational work has been sustained, consisting of twelve to fifteen departments, such as the normal, musical, temperance, C. L. S. C., art, kindergarten, Biblical Institute, literature, Y. W. C. A., physical culture, Sunday-school, Woman's Council, etc. The instructors have always been of the highest grade. The work of the superintendent of instruction, president, and other officers has been intelligent and unselfish, and has met with great success.

The present season is the nineteenth in the history of the Assembly and the date of closing is June 25.

Recognition Day exercises will be held June 21. PACIFIC GROVE, The eighteenth session of CALIFORNIA. Pacific Grove Assembly opens July 13 and closes July 24.

Mrs. E. J. Dawson, coast secretary of the C. L. S. C., will have charge of the circle work during the session, and the president of the Assembly, Dr. Eli McClish, will be the chief speaker on Recognition Day, July 20.

Superior advantages are offered in the educational department for the study of science. The Hopkins Seaside Laboratory will have charge of biology; conchology is to be taught by Prof. Josiah Keep; entomology will be in charge of Prof. C. E. Woodworth; Miss M. E. B. Norton and Dr. C. L. Anderson will teach botany. Instruction will also be given in art, music, and Sunday-school normal work.

Among the leading speakers engaged are Dr. A. W. Lamar, Edward Page Gaston, E. R. Dille,



SCENE AT THE BATHING DOCK, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

D.D., David Starr Jordan, and Miss Ida Benfey. RIDGEVIEW PARK, July 24 and August 3 are PENNSYLVANIA. the dates for opening and closing the seventh session of the Ridgeview Park Assembly.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Bible lectures by Dr. W. C. Weaver, the president of the Assembly. Instructive and entertaining lectures will also be delivered by Dr. S. A. Steel, Bishop Becker, Dr. S. P. Leland, Miss Varum and others.

The outlook for the C. L. S. C., which is already very good in this section, will be greatly advanced by discussions in Round Table meetings.

The great day of the Assembly will be Recognition Day, July 31, at which time Dr. S. A. Steel will deliver the address.

ROCK RIVER, The date for opening the tenth session of Rock River Chautauqua Assembly is July 27 and the meetings continue until August 13.

The Assembly park has been greatly improved each year, and its situation along the banks of Rock River affords ample opportunities for fishing,

rowing, sailing, and steamer-rides.

Three series of special lectures are announced. Five lectures on art will be delivered by Mrs. T. Varnette Morse. Municipal life and social evils are subjects to be treated by Amos P. Wilder. The third series, that by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, will be for mothers and teachers on child-study, supplemented by practical kindergarten work during the last five days of the Assembly. Other speakers engaged for the season are Pres. W. H. Crawford, Dr. Carlos Martyn, Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Rev. C. W. Heisler, and Dr. George M. Brown.

Music will be furnished by the Im-



MEMBERS OF THE OUTLOOK CLUB BEFORE HIGGINS HALL, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

perial Quartet, of Chicago, the English Hand Bell Ringers, and the Dixon Military Band.

The exercises planned for Oratorical Field Day are designed to be particularly interesting. Other special days are Sunday-school Day, Woman's Day, G. A. R. Day, and C. L. S. C. Recognition Day, August 6, on which occasion Dr. T. De Witt Talmage will be the orator.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLORADO. A wide-awake committee has had charge of the arrangements for the eleventh session of this assembly held at Glen Park, Col., and the program prepared shows that the management is alive to the interests of the readers of the C. L. S. C. course.

Throughout the Assembly, from July 14 to July 30, lectures, Round Table talks, and lessons will be given on Greek and French subjects, thus supplementing the work done by the C. L. S. C. readers during the year. Special efforts will be made on Recognition Day, July 30, as well as during the Assembly, to interest the people in this work.

Many prominent speakers will appear on the lecture platform, among them being Chancellor W. F. McDowell, Pres. W. F. Slocum, Dr. A. B. Hyde, Mrs. Jean Hooper Page, and Prof. George Cannon. Several cities have consented to give a *musical* or an evening's entertainment, which will add much to the already varied program.

Competent workers will have charge of the following departments of instruction: Bible normal, Sunday-school normal, science, kindergarten normal, physical culture, and reading and oratory.

The principal officers of the Assembly are Pres. F. M. Priestley and Supt. Frank T. Bayley.

ROUND LAKE, NEW YORK. Visitors at Round Lake As-

sembly, July 26-August 13, will find many improvements have been made on the grounds which will add much to their pleasure and convenience.

Through the efforts of the president, Dr. William Griffin, and the superintendent of instruction, Dr. H. C. Farrar, an excellent program has been prepared for this session—the twentieth in the history of this Assembly. Among the names of lecturers to be present may be noticed Dr. H. A. Butt, Dr. S. F. Upham, Dr. M. B. Chapman, J. B. Van Benschoten, Prof. I. J. Peritz, and Dr. James R. Day.

In the educational line provision has been made for classes in music, art, oratory, languages, and Bible study.

The utmost possible will be done to increase the interest already aroused in the C. L. S. C. As a means to this end Recognition Day services will be held August 12.

RUSTON, LOUISIANA. The season of 1897 at the Louisiana Chautauqua opens July 5 and closes July 31.

Mr. Henry M. Furman, of New Orleans, will de-

liver the address on Recognition Day, July 14. The general work of the C. L. S. C., in which there is much interest in this section, will be discussed in special conferences and Round Tables.

The eight departments of instruction, of which Prof. R. L. Himes is superintendent, are Latin, mathematics, music, physical culture, English, science, drawing, and kindergarten methods.

Lectures and concerts by skilful artists will make up a program entertaining and educative.

SALEM, NEBRASKA. The patrons of the Salem Chautauqua are to be especially favored this season. An eight-days' program crowded full of attractions has been provided. The magniscope will be on exhibition several evenings. The Slayton Jubilee Singers have been engaged for the entire season.

On the list of orators engaged the following names



A GLIMPSE BETWEEN THE TREES, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

appear: Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Sam W. Small, Mrs. Helen Gougar, Dr. Jahu De Witt Miller, Prof. Charles Lane, Prof. A. W. Hawks, and Prof. William H. Dana.

The state secretary of the C. L. S. C., Mrs. L. S. Corey, will be present to look after the interests of this department. The Recognition Day exercises will be held August 13, and the addresses are to be delivered by Prof. Charles Lane and Supt. Sam W. Small.

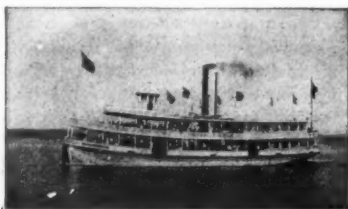
Opportunities for study will be given in the departments of Bible exposition, music, Christian lyceum, children's normal, and Sunday-school work.

August 7 and August 15 are the dates on which this Assembly will open and close its fifth session.

SHASTA RETREAT, CALIFORNIA. Much interest is shown in C. L. S. C. work in the territory around Shasta Retreat, and the advantages of this educational system will be fully presented at the third season of Shasta C. L. S. C. Assembly, July 26-August 1. The Rev. Eli McClish has been secured as orator for Recognition Day, July 29.

David Starr Jordan, Miss Ida Benfey, Edward Page Gaston, and others are to deliver lectures.

That the management considers the comforts and convenience of the patrons is shown by the extensive improvements on the Assembly grounds.



A CHAUTAUQUA LAKE STEAMER.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA. The principal officers of Spirit Lake Assembly are president, W. T. Carlton, and superintendent of instruction, A. B. Funk.

July 8 and July 23 are the dates announced for opening and closing the fifth session of this Assembly, for which the grounds have been much beautified since last summer.

Students will be given an opportunity to join classes in the Sunday-school normal, the Bible school, elocution and oratory, and music, each of which will be conducted by expert workers.

The platform talent engaged includes Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, and Revs. C. F. Aked, Robert McIntyre, and Booker T. Washington.

At the Round Table meetings discussions will take place for the purpose of enlarging the already excellent prospect of the C. L. S. C. in this territory.

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA. At the Alabama Chautauqua Assembly, July 13 is the date of Recognition Day, and the Hon. J. B. Graham has been selected as the orator for the occasion. Mrs. Kate M. Jarvis will conduct daily Round Table meetings during the season, June 21-July 18.

Able instructors will have in charge the departments of instruction, which include literature, art, the languages, elocution, kindergarten, stenography, book-keeping, and penmanship.

Among the able lecturers who will add to the success of the varied program are W. J. Sanford, J. D. Barbee, A. L. Peterman, P. S. Henson, G. W. Briggs, C. A. Evans, and W. M. Baskervill.

The principal officers are president, Dr. A. B. Jones, and superintendent, George R. McNeill.

WASECA, MINNESOTA. A large number of first-class attractions are announced for the Waseca Assembly, which opens its thirteenth session July 6.

The educational department is composed of several schools. Rev. C. J. Little, president of Garrett Biblical Institute, will conduct the School of Theology. The School of Sociology will be under the guidance of the Rev. S. G. Smith. Prof. P. M. Pearson, of the Cumnock School of Oratory, will have charge of the School of Oratory. It is expected that classes will also be organized in French, German, science, and cooking.

The general program will be made up of readings, stereopticon entertainments, concerts, and lectures. The list of speakers during the season includes the names of Frank R. Roberson, Revs. J. R. Reitzel, J. W. E. Bowen, N. D. Hillis, Sam P. Jones, and others equally noted.

Discussions of C. L. S. C. work will take place in the class-room, daily Round Tables, and at the camp-fire; the Recognition Day exercises will be held July 20. President Henry Wade Rogers will deliver the address. The Assembly closes July 23.

WATERLOO, IOWA. In making arrangements for the sixth session of the Waterloo Assembly the management, represented by Pres. O. J. Fullerton and Supt. F. J. Sessions, have consulted the tastes and convenience of the patrons.

Electric lights have been substituted for the old method of illumination, and an electric car line has been constructed through the Assembly grounds.

In the interests of the C. L. S. C., Mrs. A. E. Shipley will conduct daily work, which will culminate in the exercises of Recognition Day, July 15. The orator for the occasion is Dr. Thomas Nicholson.

Classes will be formed in sociology, elocution, French, German, Bible study, and music.

Col. George W. Bain, John R. Clarke, Hon. George R. Wendling, Sam P. Jones, Jahu De Witt Miller, Father J. F. Nugent, and Dr. John W. Finley are some of the noted speakers engaged.

The Assembly opens June 29 and closes July 15. **WINFIELD, KANSAS.** The eleventh session of the Winfield Chautauqua Assembly opens June 15 and closes June 25. Improvements are annually being made on the grounds.

Lecturers of national reputation have been engaged. The list contains the following names: Russell H. Conwell, A. A. Willetts, Jahu De Witt Miller, Frank R. Roberson, Henry W. Shyke, Edwin A. Schell, and W. J. Bryan.

Instruction will be offered in sacred literature, W. C. T. U. methods, kindergarten, and art.

Friday, June 18, is Recognition Day. The prospect for the C. L. S. C. in this region is excellent, and it is expected that many new readers will be won by the efforts of Alma F. Pratt during the Assembly.

